





## In Jaldian Area

## Kurd Villagers Flee as Iran Threatens to Bomb Rebels

TEHRAN, Aug. 30 — Kurdish villagers near the besieged military garrison of Jaldian in western Iran went into the mountains in response to a threat by the Iranian Army to bomb insurgents holding out in the region, reporters said today.

The villages of Jaldian, Towan and Kufi were virtually empty except for Kurdish gunmen today after heavy shooting yesterday between the rebels and government forces entrenched in the garrison.

Kurdish guerrillas last night attacked a government military position in Miandoab, east of Jaldian, and killed a revolutionary guard, the Pars news agency reported. Two men suspected of involvement in the attack were arrested, the agency said.

Meanwhile, Premier Mehdi Bazargan said that the international press coverage of the events in Kurdistan stemmed from Zionism and would "widen the gap between various nations." He said that the Iranian government did not want the support of foreign newspapers but expected "them to reflect the truth and not distort the reality."

## Expulsions Defended

The director of the foreign press at the Ministry of National Guidance, Ali Behzadnia, defended Iran's recent expulsions of foreign journalists and said that it was a

## Dockers' Strike In Amsterdam Is Called Off

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30 (UPI) — About 2,000 longshoremen resumed work here today after a 24-hour strike in sympathy with their Rotterdam colleagues.

A spokesman for the Amsterdam section of the Transport Workers Union said, "This does not mean we will not strike again. We just wanted to show we sympathize with our Rotterdam comrades."

In Rotterdam the wildcat strike of about 8,000 dockers went on in a worsening climate. Police reported several clashes between pickets and dockers trying to resume work. The strikers seek a \$25 increase on their \$212 weekly pay. The strike has been condemned by the Federation of Transportation Unions, which says the dockers' demands are too high.

The Amsterdam dock workers who returned to work said they would decide further action according to the outcome of a trial against 486 tugboat crew members in Rotterdam tomorrow.

Discontent in the docks increased last week when a firm of tugboat operators brought 16 crew members into court to force them back to work. The stoppage quickly spread in longshoremen as well as nearly 500 tugboat crewmen.

## Ship Hits Oil Barges, Catches Fire in U.S.

GOOD HOPE, La., Aug. 30 (AP) — A Peruvian cargo ship slammed into three oil barges at a dock on the Mississippi River today and burst into flames. At least 29 persons were injured and the captain and pilot of the ship were missing, the Coast Guard said.

Officials identified the missing captain as Carlos Bazo of Peru. The pilot was not identified. Officials said it was not known whether the two were trapped aboard the vessel, the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, operating out of Callao, Peru. It was also not certain how many other crewmen might be missing.

## Canada Air Crash Kills 8

PROBESHER BAY, Northwest Territories, Aug. 30 (UPI) — All eight persons aboard a Twin Otter plane were killed yesterday when it crashed after an aborted landing attempt here.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The crash occurred at 10:12 a.m. on Saturday. The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.

The plane was carrying 10 passengers and two crew members. It was on its final approach to the runway when it crashed.



Irish Premier Jack Lynch pays last respects standing before the coffin of Earl Mountbatten, Dowager Lady Brabourne and Nicholas Brabourne, who were killed Monday in an IRA bombing off the Irish coast. The coffins were at Dublin Airport yesterday before being flown to England.

## Lynch, Thatcher Set Meeting on Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

northwestern Ireland. They went from there by road and helicopter to Dublin, where Mr. Lynch and other ranking officials took part in a full military ceremony.

Many world leaders are expected for the funeral, which will be a

state ceremonial occasion in all but name. Among the first to announce their intention to attend were

Norway's King Olav, the earl's 76-year-old second cousin, and India's caretaker prime minister, Charan Singh.

On the list of reforms Mrs. Thatcher intends to propose to Mr. Lynch are:

• Permission for Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives to cross the border to interview suspects, instead of relying on telephone calls to the Irish police.

• Reorganization of the Irish police, including a special mobile force, along the border.

• Greater Irish attention to IRA activities in other areas, such as training, bomb-making and especially bank robberies.

• Better protection for well-known Britons in the republic.

• Actions Defended

Meeting with reporters after his return to Dublin, Mr. Lynch rejected British newspaper criticism of his remaining on vacation until today. He said he was "satisfied that everything possible was being done irrespective of my presence."

It was clear the criticism had irritated him.

The anger engendered by Monday's attacks was demonstrated in a statement by John Taylor, a leading Protestant politician in Northern Ireland who sits as a member of the European Parliament.

He said that if Protestant paramilitary groups feel impelled to retaliate for Monday's attacks by the Roman Catholic IRA, they should strike at targets within the Irish Republic and not in Ulster.

He warned them not to "impose further violence, death and divisions upon Ulster."

He launched a bitter attack on the "weak-kneed government in Dublin," which he said was unprepared to uphold civilized standards of security, cooperation and extradition common throughout Europe.

Mr. Taylor, in turn, was attacked by politicians both north and south of the border, and a Belfast lawyer asked the director of public prosecutions to charge Mr. Taylor with incitement to murder.

Then, in a pointed reference to the controversy ignited by his own dealings with the PLO and last week's UN Security Council debate on Palestinian rights, Mr. Young added:

"If there is a strengthened understanding in my country of the importance of assuring that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are included in a comprehensive settlement — and I believe there is — then it is time for the Palestinian leadership to recognize that their objectives cannot be achieved through violence and terrorism."

Despite this gesture toward evenhandedness, the chief significance of Mr. Young's statement was that administration policymakers felt compelled to use it as a vehicle for the sternest language the United States has directed against Israeli activities in Lebanon in more than a year.

The administration has been trying to repair the disarray in its Middle East policy caused by the Young-PLO incident. A subsequent internal wrangle involving President Carter's Middle East envoy, Robert Strauss, put further pressure on strained relations between Washington and Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

As a result, as recently as Tuesday night, administration policymakers were known to be debating whether their first priority in getting Middle East policy back on course should emphasize a conciliatory line toward Israel or risk new tensions with the Israelis by confronting the Lebanon situation head on.

The language about Israel that finally emerged in Mr. Young's statement clearly indicated the administration's decision that the Lebanon civil war has become too volatile a threat to Middle East stability to be ignored.

In outlining U.S. proposals for a solution, Mr. Young restated past calls for cooperation by all sides with the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, an end to Israel's pre-emptive strikes into Lebanon and support of the Christian militias, and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon beyond the UN area of operations.

State Department spokesman Hoddling Carter 3d said that, in pursuit of these goals, the United States will begin intensive diplomatic consultations with all countries that have a stake in the Lebanon fighting.

Mr. Young's statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

## Young Rebukes Israel in Speech

## U.S. Condemns Lebanon Raids

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WT) — Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday opened a new U.S. bid to halt the Lebanese civil war that included sharp criticism of Israel's military incursions into Lebanon as "wrong and unacceptable to my government."

Mr. Young's statement to a UN Security Council meeting on Lebanon reflected mounting U.S. concern that the fallout from the fighting, pitting Palestinians and Lebanese Muslims against Israeli-backed Christian militias, could endanger the fragile Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian self-rule.

"We condemn the policy of artillery shelling and pre-emptive attacks on Lebanese towns, villages and refugee camps which Israel and the armed Lebanese groups Israel supports have followed in recent months," Mr. Young said.

"Let there be no doubt or ambiguity about this. We cannot and do not agree with Israel's military policies in Lebanon. They are wrong and unacceptable to my government. They are painfully at variance with the values which Israel has traditionally espoused."

Authority Stressed

Mr. Young was forced to resign as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations earlier this month after he violated policy instructions by secretly meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He subsequently rebelled publicly against such aspects of the Carter administration's Middle East policy as the refusal to deal with the PLO and take a firmer stance against Israel's attacks on Lebanon.

But, in yesterday's debate, he prefaced his remarks by stressing, "I speak with the full authority of the United States government."

He also had harsh words for those Palestinian guerrillas whose use of southern Lebanon as a base for terrorist raids into Israel triggered the Israeli retaliation. Mr. Young said:

"We condemn those who boast of the murder of an Israeli mother and her child, the attack on a bus filled with Israeli civilians, or the explosions of rockets and bombs in Israeli towns and cities."

Moderation Urged

Then, in a pointed reference to the controversy ignited by his own dealings with the PLO and last week's UN Security Council debate on Palestinian rights, Mr. Young added:

"If there is a strengthened understanding in my country of the importance of assuring that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are included in a comprehensive settlement — and I believe there is — then it is time for the Palestinian leadership to recognize that their objectives cannot be achieved through violence and terrorism."

Despite this gesture toward evenhandedness, the chief significance of Mr. Young's statement was that administration policymakers felt compelled to use it as a vehicle for the sternest language the United States has directed against Israeli activities in Lebanon in more than a year.

The administration has been trying to repair the disarray in its Middle East policy caused by the Young-PLO incident. A subsequent internal wrangle involving President Carter's Middle East envoy, Robert Strauss, put further pressure on strained relations between Washington and Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government.

As a result, as recently as Tuesday night, administration policymakers were known to be debating whether their first priority in getting Middle East policy back on course should emphasize a conciliatory line toward Israel or risk new tensions with the Israelis by confronting the Lebanon situation head on.

The language about Israel that finally emerged in Mr. Young's statement clearly indicated the administration's decision that the Lebanon civil war has become too volatile a threat to Middle East stability to be ignored.

In outlining U.S. proposals for a solution, Mr. Young restated past calls for cooperation by all sides with the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, an end to Israel's pre-emptive strikes into Lebanon and support of the Christian militias, and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon beyond the UN area of operations.

State Department spokesman Hoddling Carter 3d said that, in pursuit of these goals, the United States will begin intensive diplomatic consultations with all countries that have a stake in the Lebanon fighting.

Mr. Young's statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

The statement was a significant shift in U.S. policy, reflecting a growing concern over the escalating conflict in Lebanon and the potential for a wider regional war.

But, despite the stress being put on the Lebanon situation by Washington, diplomatic sources seemed pessimistic yesterday that the new U.S. campaign can arrest the deteriorating Lebanese situation. Gen. Alexander Erskine of Ghana, commander of the UN peacekeeping force, warned yesterday that participating countries might withdraw their forces if they continue to come under attack from the combatant factions.

There also were indications that the Israeli government, while it might modify its tactics in an effort to hold down civilian casualties, has no intention of abandoning its policy of "strike anywhere, anytime" in reprisal against terrorism originating on the Lebanese side of the border.

On the other side, many diplomatic sources believe that the PLO, which feels it won a big propaganda victory through the UN Palestinian debate and the Young incident, would be reluctant, at this point, to agree to a withdrawal from southern Lebanon or other actions that might be viewed as a lessening of their resolve to keep the pressure on Israel.

Dayan Holds Meeting

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan explored possible Israeli-Palestinian co-existence at a 90-minute meeting yesterday in the office of

the military governor of the strip with an unofficial representative of the PLO.

Dr. Heider Abdel Shady was twice ordered to leave Dayan from the strip for expressing PLO views, said Mr. Dayan, who said the meeting was "peace, normalization and relationship to all this." He added that he was not a spokesman for the PLO and that it was "academic" in nature.

Mr. Dayan said he sought meeting with Dr. Shady "to know Israel and the Arabs together."

"You can't get the Arab by sitting and talking with Jews. You have to talk with Arabs," he said.

Sadat Seeks Concessions

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat will push for concessions on the Palestinian autonomy issue, which makes a three-day visit to starting Tuesday, the leading daily newspaper, Al-Ahram today.

Al-Ahram also said Mr. Sadat will raise the issues of Israeli settlements in the occupied West and Gaza Strip, the normal of relations between the two states, and security arrangements in his talks with Prime Minister Begin.

Bugging of Young's Home Is Denied by White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI) — White House press secretary Jody Powell, emphasizing that he spoke on behalf of the president, yesterday denied a report that U.S. intelligence agencies wiretapped the apartment of Andrew Young and knew in advance of Mr. Young's meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The ABC television network reported yesterday that an electronic eavesdropping device was planted in Mr. Young's New York apartment and that U.S. agents knew of Mr. Young's meeting before it took place.

[United Press International reported from Atlanta that President Carter today personally denied the report.

"You were wrong," Mr. Carter told ABC White House reporter Sam Donaldson.

"We're concerned with accuracy," Mr. Donaldson told Mr. Carter as the president arrived in Atlanta for several personal appearances.

"I wish you would demonstrate it," Mr. Carter replied. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that he knew of no such surveillance.

"I want to make a simple and unequivocal statement with regard to the ABC News report that the residence of Ambassador Young has been bugged or wiretapped by U.S. intelligence agencies," Mr. Powell said. "It has not."

Mr. Powell said that the attorney general, at White House direction, asked the heads of each U.S. intelligence agency and "all stated without qualification that there was no

bugging, wiretapping or other electronic surveillance of Ambassador Young, his residence or meetings."

FBI Denial

Robert Havel, a spokesman for the Justice Department, said simply not so. There was no FBI bugging, nothing about meeting until it became public.

Informed of the denial, ABC law correspondent, O'Brien, said, "We stand by our story. We're confident accurate."

Mr. Young, asked about a report at an appearance in Orlando, Fla., said, "I really don't know I don't care. But I don't think Mr. Young, who resigned U.S. ambassador to the United Nations in the wake of his meeting with Zehdi Alabi, Terzi, the representative of the PLO, said that he had had William Webster, director of FBI, last Saturday and that he been assured no bugging had been conducted."

Earlier published reports had alleged that Israeli spies knew of Young's PLO meeting and bugged the meeting itself — denied the allegation — but ABC report was the first to say that Mr. Young's apartment been bugged by U.S. intelligence.

ABC said that Mr. Young bugged during his luncheon on 26 with Abdullah Yacoub Bis the Kuwaiti ambassador to United Nations, who, confidant Mr. Young's meeting with the official for later in the day.

War in Southern Lebanon Lays Waste to Vast Area

(Continued from Page 1)

found that 224 Lebanese civilians were wounded during the same April 1 to Aug. 24 period, including 49 women and 34 children.

At the same time, the shelling has done massive damage to villages inhabited by Lebanese farmers. Many have fled, leaving their tobacco fields untended just as the time for harvesting approaches.

Some orange and lemon groves are also going without care because their owners have moved north to escape the shelling.

Here in Tyre, the central commercial area is deserted and heavily damaged. The main Manshiyah Street and Central Manshiyah Square have been a scene of rubble and desolation since a fierce artillery barrage Friday sent 155mm and 175mm shells crashing into homes and shops.

One landed on Mahmoud Qadoda's clothing store. Dresses, shirts and jackets hang like rags from the twisted steel and chunks of concrete that are all that is left of his shop.

Mr. Qadoda has fled, along with most of Tyre's approximately 90,000 residents. When Bishop George Haddad of Saint Thomas Catholic Church celebrated Mass Sunday, only three persons showed up.

Meanwhile, commercial activity has halted throughout Tyre, formerly a busy fishing port and regional market town. Only two stores remain open in the central city — Mohammed Abed's bakery and a grocery store. The open-air market is closed.

"There are no people," said the baker's wife, Amera Abed. "No one comes."

Despite PLO pledges to move commandos away from civilian population centers, guerrillas are visible in Tyre and PLO officers appear to be in charge of the city, working through sympathetic local civilian authorities.

Intelligence sources in Beirut estimate about one-third of the PLO's approximately 23,000 armed guerrillas are stationed south of the Litani River in the southern Lebanon battle zone where they, the Israeli and rightist Christian militia.

The Christian enclave of Saad Haddad, about five miles deep by 29 miles long and six miles wide, is the main target of guerrilla attacks. Some Palestinian artillery fire over the enclave directly, Israel, however, and the guerrillas have the range to reach northern Israeli settlements.

For PLO officers, the district is not worth making in any case, then Maj. Haddad is just a convenient tool for Israeli military commanders who have trained and supplied 1,200 troops.

Reliable sources say Israeli artillery batteries are regularly fired inside the enclave, and the guerrillas have the range to reach northern Israeli settlements.

For Western diplomats in Beirut, however, Israel's use of Maj. Haddad as a surrogate in southern Lebanon is no longer the main concern. What worries them since the sense shelling began last April what they call lack of proportion.

UN observer records show shelling from Israel or the Israeli-controlled Haddad forces has averaged four or five days a week since April. Most of those days, diplomats and international observers say, the fire from Israel has been heavy and accurate.

"It is not a tooth for a tooth, one tooth and you get 100 teeth," diplomat said. "One eye and you get 100 eyes. That's the immorality of the thing."

New Somali Constitution

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Aug. (UPI) — The



سكنا من الاصل

Non Investigation

## Foreman Says Carter Aides Try Cover-Up

By Edward T. Ponder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) — A federal grand jury investigating an allegation that administration aides were in a plan to fix the legal case of Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, submitted his resignation yesterday, charging that the Department was engaged in a cover-up designed to protect House aides.

Mr. Ullmer, 61, a retired government engineer, testified his resignation was prompted by his belief that the Department was engaged in a cover-up designed to protect House aides. He said he had been told by a senior aide that the Department was engaged in a cover-up designed to protect House aides.

Mr. Ullmer, 61, a retired government engineer, testified his resignation was prompted by his belief that the Department was engaged in a cover-up designed to protect House aides. He said he had been told by a senior aide that the Department was engaged in a cover-up designed to protect House aides.

## es on Sun rupt Mission Pioneer-11

NTAIN VIEW, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI) — Instruments aboard Pioneer-11, bound for Saturn, were tested yesterday by two enormous blasts of energy on the sun's corona.

The blasts, which were part of a series of tests, were designed to simulate the conditions of the sun's corona. The tests were successful, and the instruments aboard Pioneer-11 are now ready for launch.

The tests were successful, and the instruments aboard Pioneer-11 are now ready for launch. The tests were successful, and the instruments aboard Pioneer-11 are now ready for launch.

## ws Renew Cleanup Effort Texas Coast

H PADRE ISLAND, Texas (UPI) — Officials, alerted by the weather yesterday, are working to remove debris from the beach. The debris was caused by a storm that hit the area yesterday.

## Cancer Victims, Families Sue U.S. Over Nevada Nuclear Explosions

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Lawyers representing 442 cancer victims or their survivors filed suit today against the U.S. government, charging that above-ground nuclear testing in the 1950s and early 1960s caused cancer in 265 persons who lived near the Nevada Test Site.

## Pope to Say Mass In 6 U.S. Cities, Vatican Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — The Vatican announced yesterday that Pope John Paul II will celebrate Mass in each of the six cities he plans to visit during his U.S. tour in October.

## U.S. Test lear Weapon

A FLAT, Nev., Aug. 30 — Scientists from Britain and the United States jointly tested a weapons-related nuclear test at the bottom of a 1,522-ft. shaft at the Nevada Test Site. The test was successful, and the scientists are now planning further tests.



Federal marshals lead Jeffrey MacDonald from court in handcuffs after he was convicted of murdering his wife and children.

## Ex-Green Beret Doctor Convicted In 1970 Murders of His Family

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 30 (NYT) — After 6½ hours of deliberations, a jury convicted Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald yesterday of killing his pregnant wife and two young daughters almost a decade ago when he was a Green Beret captain at Fort Bragg, N.C.

U.S. District Judge Franklin Dupree Jr. sentenced MacDonald, a 35-year-old emergency room physician in California, to three consecutive life sentences. Under a new federal sentencing procedure, no minimum time was set before he could be paroled. The judge denied a request that MacDonald be allowed to remain free while the verdict is appealed, and federal marshals took him away in handcuffs.

MacDonald was found guilty of second-degree murder in the slayings of his wife, Colette, 26, and daughter Kimberly, 5, and of first-degree murder in the slaying of his daughter Kristen, 2. The prosecution had contended that, while fighting with his wife on Feb. 17, 1970, MacDonald became so enraged that he killed her in "a brief, tragic moment." While in the rage, the prosecutors suggested, he killed the older daughter almost by accident, and then, later, decided with premeditation that he would have to kill the younger girl so he could establish a defense.

"Little by little, the evidence became overwhelming," a member of the jury, who requested anonymity, said. Since the day of the murders, as MacDonald lay suffering from knife wounds in Womack Army Hospital, he has said that his apartment was invaded early that morning by at least four young people who chanted, "Acid is groovy! Kill the pigs!"

## Swift, Fundamental Changes Duncan Reshuffles Energy Department

By Richard Halloran  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) — The new secretary of energy, Charles Duncan Jr., has begun a swift and fundamental reorganization intended to fulfill his presidential mandate of bringing order to the government's most troubled department, according to administration officials.

Mr. Duncan, who was sworn in last Friday, is undertaking the reorganization primarily with aides from the Department of Defense, where he was deputy secretary, and in near isolation from officials of the Department of Energy, who are holdovers from the administration of former Secretary James Schlesinger.

The new secretary, a former business executive, whose strength is considered to be management, appears to be shaking the department to the foundation of its 22 months of existence. He was reported to have wanted the reorganization finished by mid-September so that he could turn to energy policy, legislation, and political infighting to establish himself as the administration's chief officer on energy.

Mr. Duncan's plans for reorganization appear to ignore advice given by the auditing firm of Coopers & Lybrand that was assigned by Mr. Schlesinger to assess the department's management. Auditing Advice

In March the auditors reported: "Even if there was a more compelling case for basic organizational change than we believe exists, the costs in additional turbulence and trauma associated with further changes in basic organizational structure at this time would likely exceed any imaginable benefits of more change."

The Department of Energy was assembled in October, 1977, from a flock of agencies whose functions were related to energy. Since they differed in organization, style, and management, the new department has been troubled with the problems of merger and standard operation.

Officials in the department said morale was low and that many were nervous about Mr. Duncan's plans, which have been closely held by his associates. "This place abounds in rumors," said a senior holdover from the Schlesinger days.

Among the basic changes toward which Mr. Duncan was reported to be moving was to organize the bureau within the department around fuels — oil, coal, nuclear, solar — rather than by function as it is now. The bureau currently are concerned about the board with research, resource applications, conservation and the environment.

Officials said a reason for the proposed change was the frustration with a lack of progress in moving projects through that stratified structure. Mr. Duncan's aides were said to believe that making one bureau responsible for one fuel would speed things.

## Uranium Discovery Is Reported in Niger

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — A Japanese exploration firm has discovered a substantial uranium deposit in northern Niger, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial newspaper said today.

The newspaper said that the mine has been under joint exploration by the (Japan) Overseas Uranium Development and the French nuclear fuel firm, Cogema, and that it is estimated to have a deposit of at least 30,000 tons of metal uranium.

Hua Is Said to Plan Japan Visit in 1980  
TOKYO, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng will probably visit Japan next year, Foreign Ministry sources said today. They said that Mr. Hua would probably come to Japan in 1980 if Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira goes to Peking by the end of this year.

## Per-Diem Rates Scrapped

## New Jersey Plans System Of Uniform Hospital Fees

By Joseph F. Sullivan

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 30 (NYT) — State health officials yesterday announced a system of uniform hospital rates. The system would reward institutions in which charges are lower than average and would force economies on less efficient hospitals.

The system, which is to go into effect on Jan. 1 after public hearings, is said to be the first of its kind in the United States. A key element is an agreement by all insurance plans — including the federal Medicare program — to contribute to the cost of caring for the medically indigent who have no coverage.

Hospitals will be reimbursed according to the type of illness treated rather than according to per diem costs. Institutions whose costs exceed the standards set by the system will not be fully reimbursed, while those whose costs are below the standard will receive more than their actual charges. The standards are based on a two-year study that compared typical costs.

In addition, officials say, patients will be able to find out what it will cost to treat their illnesses, barring unforeseen complications, before they enter a hospital.

In the case of, say, a heart attack victim, the plan would work this way: If the average cost of treating such a victim for a specified period is \$3,220 and Hospital A provides the service for \$3,135, it will receive \$3,135, or a \$21 bonus. If hospital B provides the same service for \$3,300, it will be reimbursed \$3,280, or \$20 below its fee.

The new rate plan depends heavily on an unusual agreement by the federal government to include in its Medicare reimbursements to hospitals additional money for those not covered by health insurance plans or not qualifying for government programs. Medicare now covers the reasonable cost of hospital care plus an additional payment for debt service and equipment.

Only Maryland, which is experimenting with a different comprehensive rate-setting system, has received a similar waiver from the Social Security Administration to include a charge for indigent care in its Medicare charges.

"Unless everyone contributes something to the problem of the indigents, the system would lack basic fairness," said Dr. Joanne Finley, the New Jersey health commissioner.

Because 90 percent of the New Jersey population is covered by

some form of hospital insurance, the number of indigent patients a year in the state amounts to only about 3 percent of the total. However, some urban hospitals report up to 19 percent of their patients are given to caring for patients who cannot pay their bills.

## Incumbent Charges

The current system of hospital reimbursement also gives rise to widely disparate charges for the same illness. For example, for a heart attack victim who spends 13 days in a hospital the average reimbursement from Blue Cross will be \$2,406, from Medicare \$2,526 and from the commercial insurance company or self-paying patient \$3,445.

Under the new system, Blue Cross, which pays an average of 27 percent less to hospitals than other payers for the same service, will lose most of this differential. A Health Department spokesman estimated that Blue Cross would pick up \$8 million annually in costs with its 4 million subscribers possibly paying \$2 additional for family plans.

Dominick Carnisi, vice president of the New Jersey Hospital Association, said that hospital administrators are concerned that the system may cause tremendous deficits at some hospitals and windfall profits at others.



CONTROVERSIAL — This fountain in Karlsruhe, West Germany, has caused a dispute between the pensioner who commissioned it and the sculptor. Pensioner wants his 80,000 marks (\$43,700) back, claiming that the sculpted actings of the figures do not correspond to natural posture.

## Before Carter-Lopez Meeting

## U.S., Mexico Attempt to Reduce Friction

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (NYT) — After a flurry of angry public exchanges, high-ranking U.S. and Mexican officials began talks here yesterday aimed at patching the frayed relations between the two nations before President Carter's visit to Mexico.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Lopez Portillo agreed to meet twice this year, with the Mexican leader due in Washington on Sept. 28 and 29. The aim of the meetings was to avoid a buildup of tensions and misunderstandings. Between the visits, lower-level officials were assigned to negotiate on specific issues in the hope that some agreements would be ready for signing next month. So far, however, no accords have been completed on trade, energy or migration questions, and new problems have arisen.

Soon after the U.S. negotiators returned to Washington, reports appeared in U.S. newspapers charging Mr. Lopez Portillo with reneging on an agreement. The Mexican Foreign Ministry responded by denying that any deal had been worked out.

Last week, an even louder outcry was provoked by a U.S. call for talks to discuss compensation for damage caused to U.S. beaches by oil from Mexico's runaway offshore well. Mexico rejected the proposal on the ground that there exists no basis in international law establishing Mexico's responsibility to pay compensation.

Mexico's anger, however, stemmed less from the U.S. suggestion than from the fact that publicity was given to it before Mexico could respond.

## Chad Reported Still Waiting For Peace Force

NDJAMENA, Chad, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Col. Wadal Abdel Kader Karmouge, vice president of Chad's proposed "government of national unity," said yesterday that none of the three countries invited to form a neutral peace force for the war-torn African nation has yet given its formal approval.

In a radio broadcast from his headquarters in Moundou, in southern Chad, Col. Karmouge said that there was no need to wait for an answer from the three countries — Guinea, Benin and Congo-Brazzaville — before implementing the peace agreement negotiated in Lagos earlier this month.

The people of Chad can carry out the demilitarization of Ndjamena and the disarmament of the civilian population without any outside assistance," he said.

Under the Aug. 21 Lagos agreement, the Moslem guerrillas and French troops stationed in the capital, Ndjamena, were to have been withdrawn and replaced by a neutral force comprising troops of the three African countries. The neutral force was also meant to seize and stockpile the arms distributed to the civilian population during Chad's 16-year civil war.

Official sources said that a refusal by the three countries to provide troops for the neutral force could jeopardize the agreement worked out by the 11 military and political factions involved in the Chad conflict.

## Bakke Lawyers Reject Fee Offer

WOODLAND, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI) — Allan Bakke's attorneys say they will reject as too low a University of California offer to pay \$120,000 in legal fees incurred by Mr. Bakke in his reverse discrimination case.

Gary Morfison of the university's legal staff confirmed that the university made the proposed settlement in briefs filed with the Yolo County Superior Court last week. He said it was "the absolutely top offer."

The California Supreme Court has ordered the university to pay \$437,000 of Mr. Bakke's legal costs. The university is fighting the decision.

Neil Falconer, hired to represent Mr. Bakke's attorney Reynold Colvin in the fee dispute, called the university's offer inappropriately low and said it would be rejected. Mr. Bakke's lawyers have been seeking \$447,158.

## U.S. Navy Acts to Reduce Recruiting Discrimination

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI) — The Navy announced two separate actions yesterday designed to improve the life of blacks and other minorities in its ranks.

One is a remedial education program to enable blacks to qualify for better Navy jobs and the other is a crackdown on racist activity, such as Ku Klux Klan organizations on ships.

Critics complain that the Navy's current admission standards discriminate against blacks and other minorities because their education is inferior to that of whites.

Out of every 100 young men in a given racial group volunteering for the Navy, 75 must score high enough to qualify for technical schools before 25 who do not meet those minimum qualifications can get into the Navy.

## No Rejections

Under the new system, which will go into effect Oct. 1, all 100 volunteers would be taken into the Navy whether or not they qualified for electronics, machinists and other schools. Those with low scores would receive remedial education in reading, writing and arithmetic to increase their chances of qualifying for Navy technical schools.

Besides eliminating such critics as Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., and the American Civil Liberties Union, had termed a "blatant" and "illegal" quota system, the Navy will open the door to more volunteers at a time when recruiters cannot meet their goals.

Specifically, the Navy figures that the "upward mobility" policy this year will admit an additional 2,000 blacks, 600 other minorities and 400 whites. The remedial edu-

## Rioting Cited

Navy leaders have defended the quality control system as a way to keep a disproportionate percentage of minorities from filling menial jobs such as cook and deckhand. They blamed rioting on some ships during the Vietnam War on the disillusionment of sailors who were relegated to menial jobs.

However, there is no guarantee that enlistees who score low will end up in technical schools after completing remedial courses now being organized.

In the second action designed to improve Navy life for minorities, Adm. Thomas Hayward, chief of naval operations, recently issued orders to his ship and shore commanders to "deal effectively with racist activity."

Although the Ku Klux Klan was not mentioned in his message, Adm. Hayward acted at a time when sailors identified as Klan members have been transferred to different ships in the Atlantic Fleet in an effort to break up racist activity.

"Recent incidents within the Navy involving racist organizations highlight the need for every commander to be fully aware of command responsibilities for enforcing anti-discrimination policies," Adm. Hayward said. "Prejudice and preparedness are incompatible."

**STOP!**  
Best TAX-FREE  
EXPORT PRICES!  
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES  
**MICHEL SWISS**  
16, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS  
2nd Floor, Elevator  
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES  
FASHION ACCESSORIES  
Phone: 261 71 71

**Illias LALAOUNIS**  
Paris: 364, rue Saint-Honore  
(Place Vendôme) tel. 261 5565  
Geneva, Zurich, Lausanne, Saint-Moritz  
Athens: 6, Panepistimiou avenue  
Mykonos - Corfu - Rhodes  
From October 1979  
ILLIAS LALAOUNIS Corp.  
4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Avenue  
NEW YORK, N.Y.  
Necklace in 18K gold  
with rock-crystal  
seal meet.  
Our contribution to modern jewelry is  
the revival of the goldsmith's art through  
the everlasting ideas and techniques of Ancient Greece.







## U.S. Estimates Nicaragua Needs \$800 Million in Aid

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT) — U.S. economists estimate that Nicaragua will need at least \$800 million in outside assistance through 1980 to achieve the economic recovery that political specialists say will provide the best chance for survival of a moderate government.

Administration officials are weighing a request to Congress for more than \$100 million over two years as the U.S. share of the assistance that they believe will be necessary to rebuild Nicaragua's war-devastated economy.

The officials concede that it would be difficult in the most favorable circumstances to gain the approval of administration officials who draw up the budget, let alone Congress, for aid on this scale to a Central American country of only 2.3 million people.

It would be especially difficult, they admit, when the aid would go to a government controlled by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which assumed power six weeks ago after a civil war that ousted President Anastasio Somoza.

### Influential Friends

Gen. Somoza still has influential friends in Congress who attribute his downfall to Carter administration pressure. Even members of Congress who would not defend the general's authoritarian rule fear the Sandinistas will eventually clamp a Marxist regime on Nicaragua.

The administration has already had an indication of how difficult it will be to obtain substantial assistance from Congress for a Nicaraguan government whose future political character it cannot guarantee.

Early this month, the State Department, complying with the

law, sent Congress a notification that it proposed to redirect \$8.5 million from the foreign aid appropriation for fiscal 1979 to provide more emergency assistance for Nicaragua. The United States spent about \$7 million for emergency assistance to Nicaragua from June 15 to Aug. 15. The chairman of the Senate and House appropriations subcommittee on international operations have a 10-day period in which they can block such transfers. Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, took no action, but Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., objected, despite two appeals from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

"They sent up the request for

reprogramming four hours after Congress recessed," Rep. Long said yesterday. "I objected to reprogramming without holding hearings."

State Department officials say that a majority of Rep. Long's subcommittee favored the transfer of the aid money. Rep. Long has promised to schedule hearings on the matter shortly after Congress returns next week.

In addition to the \$800 million that they estimate Nicaragua must obtain to carry it through 1980, the government economists believe that the country will require \$200 million to \$250 million annually in for-

eign aid for several years to restore its economy.

### Junta Hears Complaints

MANAGUA, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Nicaragua's new government, seeking to show it admits its faults, has set up a national complaint department through which citizens can air their grievances over government abuses.

Yesterday, about 40 persons — young, old, poor, and affluent — stood in line waiting to enter the complaint office at the newly named Palace of the Heroes of the Revolution.

"The objective of creating this office was to establish a place where, for the first time in the history of this country, people could come and complain about abuses of power by government authorities," said Erick Blandon, director of the Department of Information and Complaints.

He said that most of the complaints to the department, set up by Interior Minister Tomas Borge, come from wives of national guardsmen imprisoned since the ouster of Gen. Somoza.

"A lot of wives come in here and complain that their husbands are innocent and are being held unjustly," he said. "Others come in and claim that prison officials won't let them see their loved ones. A couple of people have come in to complain that the prisoners are being treated too well."

According to officials at the Modelo prison near Managua, 1,800 prisoners of war are still being held, down from 3,000 a few weeks ago.

Mr. Blandon said that the other complaints usually concern property confiscation.

"A woman came in this morning to say that after she fled the capital during the war, her house was taken over by members of the militia and given to another family," Mr. Blandon said. "Now she said they refuse to give it back."

Mr. Blandon said the complaints are sent to the proper authorities, such as the attorney general, the minister of agrarian reform and prison wardens.

"One of the problems we have," Mr. Blandon said, "is that our people have become afraid to complain. They are afraid they are going to be punished for it."

"But at least this government admits its faults and is trying to correct them," he said. "We have to start from there."

## Spain Gunmen Kill Policeman

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 30 (AP) — Gunmen, presumed to be Basque separatists and firing more than 60 submachine-gun rounds from three locations, ambushed and killed a national policeman today but missed six others walking beside him.

The attack, carried out as the policemen left the railroad station in Zumarraga, brought to 96 the number killed in political violence in Spain this year.

Officials said that they found between 60 and 70 empty casings of a type of ammunition used by the Basque separatist organization ETA near the body of Jose Maria Perez Rodriguez, 25, and that his companions probably avoided getting hit by returning fire.



NG BANK — Fire gutted the top three floors of the Austrian National Bank in central, early yesterday morning, destroying its computer center and most of the administration. More than 200 firemen supported by cadets from a nearby barracks fought the blaze. For hours, the flames were extinguished. The cause of the fire was being investigated.

### Obituaries

## Samuel Newhouse, Newspaper Publisher

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI) — Publisher Samuel I. Newhouse, 84, died yesterday at his home in New York City.

Newhouse was born in a small town in the lower East Side of New York City. He was a publisher at 21, and at his death he was one of the largest enterprises in the United States.

Newhouse began building his empire by taking over sick and failing newspapers and giving them new life. During a career that spanned three quarters of a century, he acquired 32 newspapers, six TV stations and 20 radio stations.

Newhouse Holdings Inc., which owns the New York Times, Newsday, and other publications, said Newhouse was a publisher of the New York Times, Newsday, and other publications.

Newhouse decided in 1977 to sell the New York Times to the Newsday group. He was then 80 years old and had been in poor health for some time.

Newhouse employed more than 100,000 people throughout the world. His revenues were estimated at more than \$750 million a year. He owned a fleet of 3 million readers daily for three-quarters of a century.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.

Newhouse was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors. He was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Book Award, and other honors.



Samuel I. Newhouse



Hanna Reitsch

have an overall circulation of more than 21 million. "In publishing, Mr. Newhouse followed a policy of what he called local autonomy. The Newhouse newspapers said in their obituary: 'He saw himself as a businessman whose business was news, and he recognized editorial quality as the heart of a newspaper. Almost unnoticed, he fundamentally altered the nature of editorial management of group-owned newspapers by leaving editorial decisions to the individual editors on the local scene.'"

The empire started with the Staten Island Advance, which he acquired in 1922 for \$98,000.

In the electronic field, the group comprised five radio stations, in Syracuse, N.Y., Birmingham, Ala.

China Newspapers Pledge More Truth in Reporting

PEKING, Aug. 30 (NYT) — On July 21, Tianjin City's daily newspaper, Tianjin Ribao, printed a glowing front-page story about how the Municipal Design Institute had greatly increased production, cut waste, economized and improved the quality of its output.

On Aug. 5, the same newspaper reported huge fruit production increases at an experimental farm outside the port city.

Last week, Tianjin Ribao printed on its front page two letters from readers who said those stories were wrong. In an accompanying article, the newspaper's principal commentator admitted the readers were right and also confessed that unfactual stories continue to plague the newspaper, although less so than in the past.

In a campaign unusual in world journalism and perhaps unprecedented in the controlled press of Communist nations, China's newspapers have in the last two months admitted that they have used false stories and puffery for years but said they are trying, with some difficulty, to reform.

### Nationwide Campaign

Their front-page confessions are part of a nationwide campaign started by China's leaders earlier this year to eliminate propaganda and "seek the truth from facts."

The idea is to get the Chinese public to look objectively at China's problems as the first step in solving them. For years, commune leaders, factory officials and others have found it helpful to their careers and political standing to sweep deficiencies under the rug and simply report progress or improvement in their units even though the opposite was true.

Hanna Reitsch, 67, Hitler's pilot, has died. She was the first woman to be awarded the Iron Cross.

The radio said that Miss Reitsch, who flew the last plane out of burning Berlin before the defeat of the Nazis in 1945, died last Friday and was buried today in Salzburg, Austria.

A tiny, intense woman, she set a world gliding record in 1932 and numerous other flying records before becoming a test pilot for the German Luftwaffe during World War II.

In the early 1960s, she spent four years in Ghana directing the national school of gliding in Accra and was said to be a close friend and confidante of President Kwame Nkrumah who was overthrown in 1966.

Miss Reitsch flew into Berlin during the last days of the war and visited Hitler in his bunker. She flew out again four days later under heavy Soviet artillery fire with orders to organize bombing raids against the allies.

But she was captured shortly afterward and imprisoned for 15 months by the Americans.

## "They seem to really mean it, when they say welcome aboard."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Lufthansa  
German Airlines







# Weekend

## The Casino Whirl in Europe



If you have money to spare, there are plenty of wheels of fortune — or loss — to try your luck on in Europe.

**T**HE SOFT PLOP of a 5,000-franc chip on velvet. The whir of the roulette wheel. A murmur of excitement from the gawdied and ow-tied crowd. The drama plays itself out, muted by moment with noble, un-froid in the fabled Monte Carlo Casino.

They still gamble that way in parts of Europe. But, like royalty, it is a style that is rapidly giving way to the new democratic order, nowhere better typified than in the new Casino, just 100 meters down the road from the Monte Carlo house.

There, the Bermuda-shorts set is whooping it up. Americans flow in on gambling tickets, gather around crap tables, cursing and cajoling the dice, backslapping and generally behaving in what the staid old Monte Carlo Casino would consider most seemly fashion.

That is precisely what the Loews' house considers to be its allure. "We are different from European gambling because we don't pretend that it's a deadly serious business," says Loews Casino Manager Jerry Tassone. One of his customers, a 30ish businessman from Maryland, says he tried the old casino one evening and got dirty looks for yelling at the dice. From now on, he says, he'll stick with Loews.

Gambling is booming across Europe as more and more governments realize the profits to be made from taxes and tourists. Legal gambling has always flourished in Europe during times of economic crisis, which might explain the newfound popularity of roulette and card games coming alongside recession, unemployment and he energy squeeze.

European gambling laws range from the anyone-can-play attitude at the Loews to the rigidly regulated industry of Britain. Casinos are on the increase in Spain, Holland and West Germany. They thrive in such unlikely places as Communist Yugoslavia. And they all have this in common: they look as much to the nickel-and-dime under as to the high-stakes of the rich for their profits.

Not that the old-style casino is becoming extinct. The Monte Carlo house still makes staggering annual profits. In 1978, it earned more than four times as much as its nearest French rival, the Divonne casino.

The Monte Carlo casino is as ornate as you'd expect. There are carpets and paintings and sculptures and ceilings covered in gold filigree. There are roulette wheels and crap tables and chemin-de-fer tables surrounded by enough people to make the casino more than \$80 million a year.

Unlike in France, the casinos in the tiny principality of Monaco permit slot machines. These netted \$40 million francs or the Monte Carlo casino last year — enough to finance the restoration of the gaming house's belle époque rooms in the style in which they were built by casino patriarch Francois Blanc.

Traveling with pets can be a pleasure or a disaster. For some tips on making it a pleasure, see page 10W.

Over a century ago, Blanc smelled a fortune to be made by giving gamblers the chance to get rich quick if he could just have a reasonable percentage of the action. But his Monte Carlo house was all but wiped out by Prince Charles Bonaparte, who carried more money in his pocket than Blanc did. So Blanc set the rule that the house must always have more money than any single player and that the house must establish a betting ceiling so that infinite sums could not be bet against it. Those policies are today the backbone of every casino operation in the world.

Betting limits at Monte Carlo are posted above every table. In the "American Room" where there is neither a passport check nor an admission fee, there are two American roulette tables (with zero and double zero, giving the house a few percentage points more advantage), one craps table, two crap tables, nine blackjack tables and 50 slot machines. Minimums are 10 francs on roulette, 25 on craps and blackjack. Maximums are 2,000 francs on roulette and craps, and 2,500 on blackjack.

The more serious action takes place in the private "European Room" and "Green Room," where admission is 20 francs and a passport is necessary. The two rooms have a dozen European roulette tables, three "Trente-Quarante" games and four chemin-de-fer tables. Minimums start at 20 francs, maximums go to 20,000 francs, which big players are allowed to surpass now and then if they are losing heavily.

**M**ONTE CARLO also runs an extra posh gambling room at the Summer Sporting Club. This is a private room; a black-tie affair where the big money flows during July and August. Not long ago, a group of Middle Eastern gamblers had worked a table until 5 a.m. and were \$2.4 million ahead. Two hours later they were \$1.4 million down. That's \$3.8 million turned around in 120 minutes. (\$31,666,667 a minute. But then, things happen fast in Monte Carlo and silently too. An elderly gentleman died at a gambling table one summer evening and was whisked away quickly by stretcher attendants while the game continued uninterrupted.

While Monte Carlo remains the most fabled casino town, France has its share, the most popular being along the French Riviera, not far from Monaco. Cameo vies with Monte Carlo for the high roller, and seems to have become the favorite of big-spending Middle Easterners. Nice caters to the French and Italian middle class, while Juan-les-Pins does much of its business with rich exiled Russians.

Security is always tight around any casino, because of the never-ending flow of scam artists looking to break the bank. In one recent case, swindlers managed to doctor the roulette wheel at a Riviera casino

by inserting tiny bits of elastic under certain numbers. This ensured that the ball would bounce off these numbers, heightening the odds on other numbers. The crooks, about 30 of whom have been arrested, are believed to have collected about \$7 million.

Casinos throughout Europe, indeed throughout most of the world, exchange information on suspicious gambling types, and once you are on the blacklist, chances are few that you will ever be allowed near a gambling table again.

Here is a rundown on casinos in some major countries:

### WEST GERMANY

In West Germany, the casino business is booming. In the past two years, the number of gaming establishments has jumped from 13 to 24 as West Germans apparently become more and more willing to risk their

rock-hard marks at the roulette wheels and card tables. The state governments have discovered that casinos are a lucrative source of revenue. Indeed, about 80 percent of profits generated by private and corporate-owned casinos flows to state governments in taxes. In Bavaria, the casinos are owned by the state government.

The elegant casino in Baden-Baden is Germany's oldest gambling house, licensed in 1748. It is also one of the biggest with 24 roulette tables (22 French and 2 American), five for blackjack and seven for baccarat. It was in Baden-Baden that Dostoyevsky researched his novel "The Gambler," and Baden-Baden has remained the favorite haunt of the wealthy and famous for more than 200 years.

Another tradition-rich casino is in Bad Neuenahr, and there are big new casinos in Berlin, Hamburg and Aachen. Very popular also are several smaller casinos in spa areas such as Wiesbaden and Bad Homburg, usually housed in columned, 19th-century neo-classic buildings.

In the early 1800s, concessions for casinos were only given for resort areas or spa towns. Local citizens were not allowed to use the casino in their town since the authorities feared the easily accessible gaming tables would bankrupt those living nearby. The local prohibition tradition was broken in 1977 when the new casino in Hannover was opened for city residents. Those in Berlin, Hamburg and Aachen followed suit.

The old resort and spa casinos, such as Baden-Baden, still operate under the old restrictions although they are allowed to set aside one room for local people to play roulette with lower minimum and maximum bets.

All German casinos have strict dress codes: coat and tie for men, appropriate attire for women (designer jeans outfits might be acceptable, but cut-offs, never). Recently, during a particularly stifling summer day in Wiesbaden, the gentlemen were allowed to remove their ties but not their jackets, and after 7 p.m. the ties went back on again. Even in Baden-Baden, where during good weather several of the games are taken to an open-air courtyard, the dress code remains in effect, inside and out. Military dress is the only uniform permitted.

Admission usually costs 4 or 5 marks, and the visitor is required to register with the reception and present identification. Regulations vary, but most of the older casinos require a minimum age of 21 for admission. Some of the newer establishments set the age requirement at 18. Some casinos also restrict the gambling activities of students.

### SPAIN

Early in 1977, the Spanish government overruled a prohibition of more than half a century and authorized 18 casinos. There was not much opposition to lifting the ban. The people most upset were the owners of casinos just across the border in France.

Prior to the opening of the Spanish casinos, Spaniards were leaving an estimated \$9 million a year in the two casinos at Biarritz alone, accounting for 80 percent of the take. Foreigners are still vying for the Spanish gambling money, although they may not own more than 25 percent of any single casino. Russian exile Peter Otzoup reportedly has a share in the casino on the island of Mallorca and in the Ibiza casino as well. West German capital is said to be invested in three casinos in the northeastern region of Catalonia.

No reliable figures are in yet, and many

of the casinos have been open less than a year, but it is expected that eventually they will pour nearly \$500 million a year into the coffers of the Spanish internal revenue service. Taxes on profits of gambling establishments range from 15 to 50 percent, depending on the volume of business.

In Spain, in contrast to many other European countries, there is no restriction on the locals playing. Almost the only persons barred from Spain's gambling euphoriums are minors and persons who are entrusted with the handling of government money.

In the European rather than the American tradition, Spain's 17 functioning casinos abhor gaudy neon-light displays and stick to a suggestion of understated elegance in their architecture and decor. They also charge customers an admission fee, usually the equivalent of about \$5.

American visitors notice the absence of slot machines, for which the Spanish government has not yet gotten around to writing the rules governing their use at the gaming establishments.

The average player at Puerto Banus or at Lloret de Mar on the Costa Brava cashes about \$300 into chips per night, although the average at some Spanish casinos is as low as \$150 per player. Those figures do not represent the casino's gross however, since about four-fifths of that money is paid back to winners.

### PORTUGAL

Portugal boasts seven casinos, the most famous of which is the elegant one at Estoril, a playground for dethroned royalty on the Atlantic at the mouth of the Tagus, 25 kilometers west of Lisbon. The big Estoril casino complex, surrounded by lovely gardens, includes one of the best international restaurants in the country as well as a classy night club, a banquet hall, several bars, a theater, art galleries and a number of shops. In addition to traditional casino games like roulette, baccarat, chemin-de-fer and blackjack, the establishment also offers craps and slot machines.

Two other Portuguese casinos, at Povoa de Varzim on the northern coast and at Monte Gordo in southeastern Portugal, attract large numbers of Spaniards who prefer to do their gambling out of sight of their neighbors. In addition to Monte Gordo, there are two casinos in the Algarve district, of which Vilamoura is the biggest and most popular.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Queen Victoria herself might have approved of the way casino gambling is run in Britain. The system is unique, says one official, in that the government has no intention of raising revenue from the business, but only provides "sufficient facilities to meet the unstimulated gaming needs of the population."

The 48-hour rule applies. A "punter" cannot go into a casino unless he is a member, and he must apply in writing, in person on the premises and then wait 48 hours. The purpose is to stop people from walking in off the streets, giving them a chance to think again.

You can go into a British casino as guest of a member, but approaching a member just outside the doors and asking to accompany him is frowned on. Some casinos operate restaurants and bars that are completely separate from the gambling areas, and the public may be allowed in — subject to club membership rules.

Because the British casino business is supposed to be meeting "unstimulated demand," there is no entertainment, no advertising is allowed and alcoholic beverages can only be consumed in stipulated areas. Members of the posher clubs, in the Mayfair area of London, for instance, are often offered coffee, soft drinks, orange juice and sandwiches as they gamble, but certainly no alcoholic drinks. A high roller may get a free dinner, but no junkets are available.

Although casino gambling is not geared towards the tourist, a large percentage of the money taken across the tables, particularly in London, does come from foreign gamblers. Once you are a club member — a foreigner at the International Sporting Club in Berkeley Square, for example, pays £3.50 (\$8) a year — a renewal form is sent automatically. If you come to Britain regularly, there is, of course, no problem; if not, you need wait only two days and most tourists stay longer. London clubs — some of the big names are the Casanova, Playboy, Ritz, Crookford's and Curzon House — stay open until 4 a.m.

Britain's tough gambling measures stem from the 1968 Gaming Act, which cracked down on a gambling industry that had become associated with organized crime. "There was a good deal of downright dishonesty and bent gaming going on," says one official. The actor George Raft and his casino associates were expelled from Britain because of their connections with organized crime. The 1968 Act established a Gaming Board for Great Britain, which began operating in 1970. At that time there were more than 1,000 casinos in the country. At the end of 1978, there were 127.

The casinos can operate only in 53 "permitted" areas. There are 25 casinos in London, six in Manchester and four each in Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Glasgow. London's share of the national "drop" averages 75 percent.

The main games played, in order of popularity, are American roulette (no double zero), punto banco, blackjack, French roulette, craps and baccarat. The rules of these games are part of the law of the land, and the rules specify the amount the house can take and what the odds are on particular bets. The gambler, therefore, can figure exactly what the house edge is. In roulette, for example, the house has a 2 percent advantage. Each casino is allowed only two jackpot (slot) machines, and the largest single prize payable is £100, about \$230.

Despite the strict rules, scandals occasionally surface. Just last month, the Ladbroke Group, the country's biggest casino operator, had its application for the renewal of four London casino licenses refused. Police said Ladbroke tried to lure rich customers away from rival gaming houses, contacting them through the license plates on their cars with the help of a corrupt police officer.

Police also claimed in court that hotel workers were paid to send visitors to Ladbroke casinos, nonmembers were approached and allowed in to gamble, and one man who brought several guests to Ladbroke clubs was given a discount on his losses. Ladbroke is appealing, but the case will not be heard for several months and the casinos meanwhile are allowed to operate.

This article is based on reporting by Janet Rutledge, Elaine Davis, David H. Johnson and Jeffrey Robinson.

### Movies

## That &!(? \$! [bleep] Dialogue

By Janet Maslin

**N**EW YORK — The trouble with the usage of obscene language in movies is that it's such a difficult subject to write about, and not just for reasons of taste. There are many different reasons for a film to incorporate swearing as there are ways of expressing oneself when a hammer is inadvertently dropped on one's big toe.

Sometimes the strong words are perfect. Just as often, they can be embarrassingly ill-chosen. In any case, cursing comes in all styles and colors. It's a wise teenager who knows exactly which synonyms his or her characters ought to be using for "Damn!" or "Damn!" or "Damn!"

Obscenities are a lot more versatile than they sometimes sound, insofar as they are the degree of tension someone may be experiencing, or help delineate the ways in which characters want to be perceived. They help separate the men from the boys, and even now — the men from the women. A man who swears a lot is generally just loud. On the other hand, a conspicuously pul-mouthered woman — take Ali MacGraw in "Love Story" — who wants her to be usually someone of the tough-but-vulnerable school, unless she's Faye Dunaway in "Network," in which case it's tough-but-ugh.

Obscenities also chart the limits of a character's imagination, and few things alarm an audience's affections faster than someone with a nasty but redundant way of speaking. Take Miss MacGraw in "Love Story": Once again, or that big, dopey fellow in "The Deer Hunter," who seems to use only a single remark — "It means nothing, not quite as precise as 'Hey!'" — for every occasion. Ditto for not-quite-titillate teenage gang members who hot-

"Bleep" you ad nauseam, or insult one another's mothers. In the wake of a season's worth of sports movies, Sylvester Stallone's Rocky stands out as the one palooka who's liable to bite his tongue if he can't say something nice. It's also the only one to spend a cinematic amount of his time in prayer. The rest of these screen athletes apparently go to heaven as sailors, or else they're spent a

lot of time studying the vocabularies of same. But the strong words surely seem necessary in movies of this sort, since the characters are so often losing games or fighting with the umpire or breaking one another's bones.

"Slap Shot" was the ground-breaking off-color sports movie, even funnier than it is filthy. ("The Bad News Bears," by comparison, really was kids stuff.) Since then, "Seis-De-Tough" has shown how string, even distasteful, locker-room language can sound when it's coming from a woman (played by Jill Clayburgh) who's too eager to show her spunk and has little else to talk about.

And now "North Dallas Forty" has dialogue that's sometimes, so whimsical it

**Obscenities are a lot more versatile than they sometimes sound.**

hardly sounds salty at all. Mac Davis, who has the most elaborate of these lines, delivers them with such cheerful ease you almost forget what he's talking about. Here, for a change, is a movie that puts its rather lively lexicon to good use, by letting its characters engage in conversation that's inimitably colorful.

Certainly, in instances like this one, harsh language can serve a positive purpose: it isn't always used to offend. Yet it's equally true that, just as they did in the good old days, movies can supply their characters with offensive dialogue without resorting to the standard obscenities at all. Woody Allen is a wizard when it comes to this: in his case, the jargon of amateur psychology functions as a fine substitute for the usual "You too, Charlie."

I didn't recall, either, the abusive sophistication that Diane Keaton plays in "Manhattan," even uses any explicit epithets. But then again she doesn't need to, having arrived at her own special way of being indelicate. When Allen encounters

her at a party, she is loudly debating about orgasms. Later that same evening, she remarks that her choice of a dachshund for a pet is "the worst," because the dog's shape makes it a phallic symbol. From the way Allen looks at her, it's clear she'd make a better impression saying anything you might hear from a taxi driver who's having a bad day.

Of course there are moviegoers who blanch at every harsh word, no matter how it's used or why. (And there are some who are really sensitive: I received a letter from a man who hoped that the reviews of U.S. PG-rated movies, which specify whether nudity or violence or slay insults earned the film its rating, would also list the religious and sexual preferences of the characters.) But these days, the occasional mild vulgarity often seems to pass by an audience unnoticed, unless — like one particular Dean-Paul Martin called Ali MacGraw in "Players" — it's so strident that it leaps out of the screenplay.

**A**T A RECENT screening of "Breaking Away," a movie that couldn't be more innocently delightful, a group of people stood wondering what accounted for the PG rating. If an unkind word had flown by, the benign spirit of the movie had long since erased its memory.

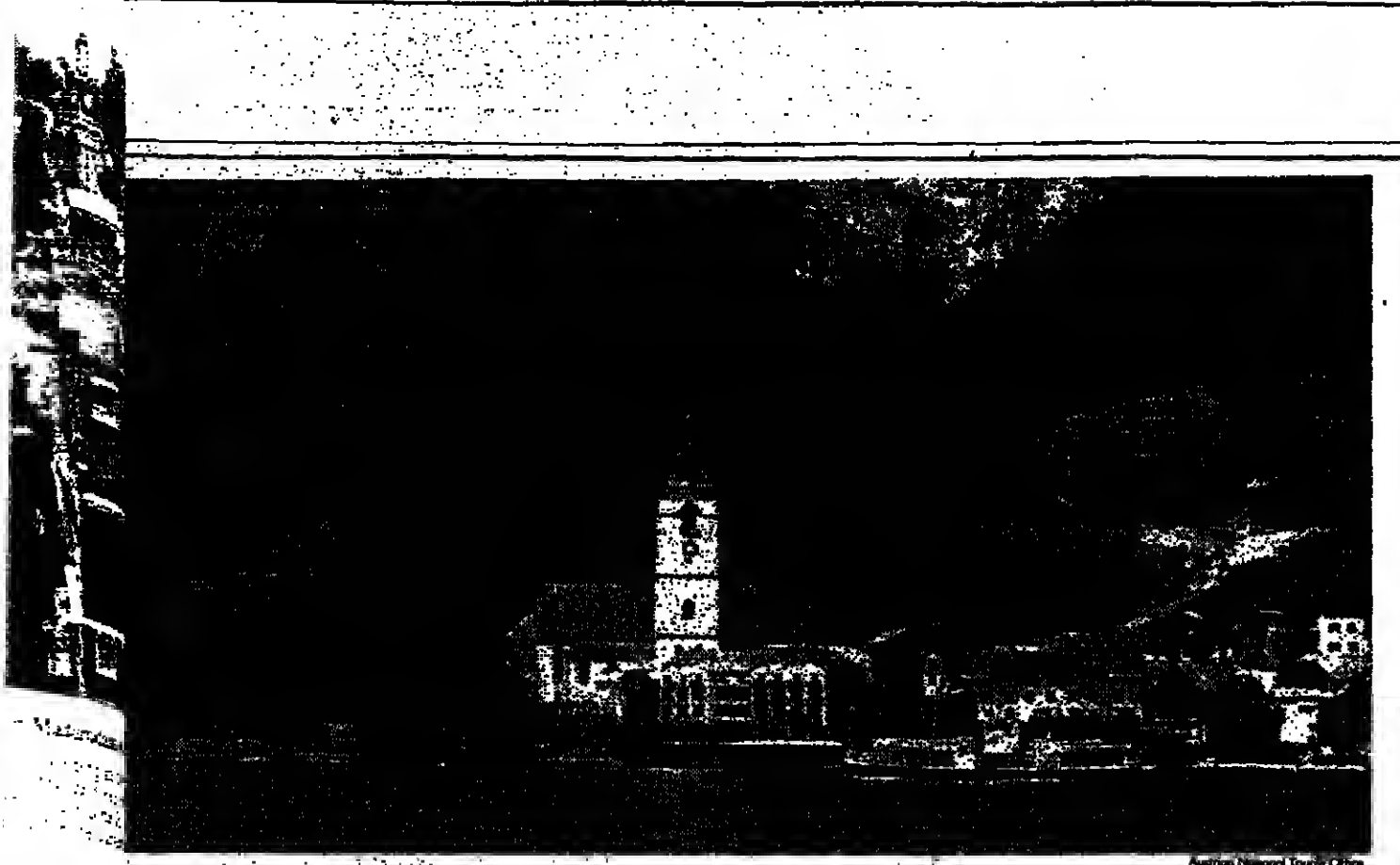
Perhaps the best-used strong language in screenplays of anything less than unimpeachable genius, is indeed the language you don't recall. Does anyone remember whether Woodward and Bernstein, being given the runaround in "All The President's Men," thought they were hearing "baloney" or something worse? When Jane Fonda appeared as a call girl talking to her clients in "Kluge," was there anything explicitly obscene in the conversation? When Barbra Streisand plays a fast-talking tough cookie, as she did most recently in "The Main Event," how fast does that talk have to be? And exactly how did Clark Gable tell Vivien Leigh what he thought of her at the end of "Gone With The Wind"? Aw shucks, as they used to say. That's an easy one.

By The New York Times









Tower of Pilgrimage Church sticks up behind the Hotel Weisses Roessl, of "White Horse Inn" operetta fame.

## Operatic Outing Austria's Wolfgangsee

By Alan Levy

THE MOST beautiful lake in my world is the Wolfgangsee in Austria. Its capital is the 100-year-old Hotel Weisses Roessl, which inspired the operetta "White Horse Inn," and its shrine is an inspiring 500-year-old Gothic altar. Season 1 love best runs from late spring to early autumn—in other words, a summer—and, while it lasts, I would take you there on an outing from Salzburg.

The Salzburg, which sounds like a nachd, almet, means "district of salt," but it is—from the tourist standpoint—an area of largely unspoiled lakes and mountains spreading through three of Austria's nine provinces: Styria, Upper Austria and Land Salzburg.

Opposite the railroad station in the city of Salzburg, board a beige Austrian Post for the 45-to-60-minute trip to St. Gilgen. Buses leave at least once an hour, and fare is about \$2.30. On the 20-mile ride, above Lake Fuschl, the bus passes beneath the hills on which Julie Andrews sang forth on film singing out the news the hills were alive with the sound of music. Below, at lakeside, is the Hotel Schloss Fuschl, a secluded castle that once served as the hunting lodge of the Archduke of Salzburg and later as the residence of the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

At the lake later, the driver calls out "Igen!" and you are about 100 yards in the westernmost corner of the eight-mile-long Lake St. Wolfgang. The lake is used for a Bavarian bishop who came to area (the Wolfgangsee was then called Abensee) in 975. Christianized its people and was canonized in 1052. Later, Mozart was given his name; the composer's father was born in St. Gilgen and his sister Nan settled there after marrying the error of the district. There is a Mozart main in the main square, a Mozart out above the town, and more than 100 inn bearing his name—but little of the Mozart that pervades Salzburg in summer.

In St. Gilgen, the visitor can wander through uncluttered streets where the freshly painted flower-bedecked houses are outdoor museum in themselves, or take half-hour excursion to the top of the heifhorn, nearly a mile above sea level. But St. Gilgen is not the day-trip destination that St. Wolfgang (for the other of the lake) is. The Viennese theater-bribes and others who own houses in Gilgen have come there to trade the sight for the sunlight.

From St. Gilgen's promenade on the Wolfgangsee, the Austrian Federal Railways operates a fleet of six passenger ships to Wolfgang at intervals of a half hour in hour. Eurailpasses are honored. Otherwise, the fare from St. Gilgen to Wolfgang is about \$1.50. The trip takes 45 minutes.

On boat you see the Wolfgangsee at its stone crags and forest drop steeply into gently into amber waters and you rise, from the open deck, Salzammer-families sunning themselves on narrow strips of beach between woodland and er, or gaze down and work up an appetite for fish seen swimming below.

berg's owners, the Ebner family, against allowing a road to be put through their land prevented the Wolfgangsee from being ringed by highways in the name of tourism—and now, thanks to them, almost half their side of the lake is impenetrable by car and preserved for tourists who like to hike or climb. To drive from St. Gilgen to St. Wolfgang, one has to travel the lake's eight-mile length, then double back around the end a couple of miles along the opposite shore.

On board the next boat to St. Wolfgang, you see, at the foot of the Falkenstein mountain, a small stone shrine called the Wedding Cross and dated 1609. Some winters before then, a wedding party was walking home to St. Wolfgang across the frozen lake. As they neared the edge of the ice, the merrymakers decided to dance one last reel. Beneath their stomping, the ice gave way—and all the revelers drowned, with the exception of the musicians, who had repaired to the firm ground on which the shrine now stands.

The boat stops at the bungalow-and-boathouse resort of Reid, and then the first of two stops in St. Wolfgang. This landing is called St. Wolfgang Schafbergbahn, for right across the road is the start of a steam-engine cogwheel railway that runs up to the top of the Schafberg (5,682 feet) in 40 minutes. The fare is about \$7.85 round trip; children under 15 half price. Eurailpasses honored. It is a safe, slightly dizzying ride about the lake with so many mountains in view that they begin to blur into pastoral sketches.

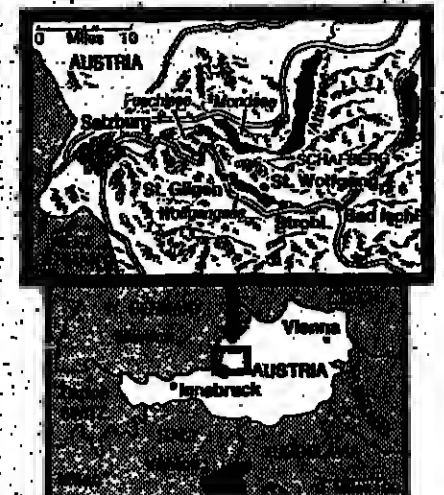
AS THE TRAIN, pushed from behind by a little engine, is propelled past the intermediate stop located at the Schafberggalerie, it climbs at such a cockeyed tilt that one could be viewing the landscape from a circling airplane. The Duke of Windsor climbed the Schafberg in a record 2½ hours when he visited the Wolfgangsee in 1937 shortly after his abdication, but no matter how you get to the summit, a view of 13 lakes and many mountains, including the Berchtesgaden Alps, awaits you on a clear day.

However, the Schafberg is more than a half-day's outing, one to be made only if you are staying overnight on the Wolfgangsee, which you may be tempted to do, or up at the top, where the Federal Railways run a rustic hotel. (Inclusive arrangement for bed, breakfast and cogwheel round trip: \$16.50 per person.)

The next ship stop is St. Wolfgang Markt—and the town's two great attractions are visible on the lakefront. The stately white tower belongs to the Pilgrimage Church, dating to 1330. The adjoining complex of houses with two deck-like dining terraces with stilts stuck into the lakebed is the Weisses Roessl, or White Horse Inn. Although the boat continues another couple of miles to the resort of Strobl, almost every body disembarks at St. Wolfgang Markt.

Follow the crowd uphill past the souvenir shops (selling miniature white horses ranging from about \$1.50 to German porcelain for about \$400) and through the marketplace to the Pilgrimage Church. Enter through a vaulted passageway from a former Benedictine monastery. Midway up the main aisle, you are halted in your tracks by a gaudy double altar enclosed in wrought iron. Installed in 1676, it represents two years of work by the great wood-carver of high baroque, Thomas Schwanthaler.

Going forward, you are confronted by the only Guide Michelin three-star sight (highest rating: "worth a journey") on the Wolfgangsee. (The town of St. Wolfgang itself and the Schafberg, "the bevelers of the Salzammergut lakes," rate two stars: "worth a detour.") This wonder is a winged altar—considered the finest German Gothic example extant—commissioned in



THE WOLFGANGSEE claims to be the warmest lake in Austria, with a midsummer water temperature of 79 degrees Fahrenheit. (Because it is not a swimming lake, its nudist was banished a couple of years ago by the Hallstättersee, just about the cold lake in the Salzammergut.) Even high the Wolfgangsee allows limited mooning as well as passenger traffic, local officials boast that the lake water is of "naked quality." The ferries all have polluting diesel engines and, since the communities along the lake have spent \$7 million in a joint filtration system—although I, for one, do not counsel swimming.

The first local landing point, Fuschl, you find yourself before a rambling over-lined inn with wooden balconies and a sculpture of a fish over its door. This is the Gasthof Fuschl, a suitable place for the two best fish of the lake: reinkank and salbling. Both are of the salmon family. Reinkank is the firmer of the two, with a full mouth that enables it to feed on little fish but they crabs; it should be eaten pun-bling, softer, juicier and closer to in appearance, feed on other fish, lactically smaller salbling. Preferably, it would be served poached. Both are served a drawn butter and boiled potatoes and require careful boning. The fish are served in restaurants by weight; at Fuschl, ample portion of salbling costs about the stubbornness of the Gasthof Fuschl.

147) and completed nearly a decade later by its otherwise unknown South Tyrolean artist, Michael Pachter.

Thirty-four feet high and nearly 20 wide, it rises like a church within a church and in the highest of its towers God the Father sits enthroned; the slender, soaring headpiece is dominated by the cross. Inside and outside its open portals are scenes from Bishop Wolfgang's life with local landscapes, as well as the waking of Lazarus, the adoration of the Magi, many scenes from the story of Jesus, including a rather realistic circumcision and, as its gilded centerpiece, the Coronation of Mary. One has the impression of witnessing a medieval passion play, and it is indeed worth a journey.

A stroll through St. Wolfgang, with its turreted castle hotel, Schloss Elfenstein, and its houses of painted gingerbread will lead to the White Horse Inn—a tourist trap in the most alluring sense of charm, warmth, elegance and tradition.

ALTHOUGH an inn called the Kuchlerhaus stood there as early as 1574, it was in 1878 that five houses were merged into the White Horse Inn. In 1896, two of the summer guests, the playwrights Oskar Blumenthal and Gustav Kadelburg wrote a hit comedy there and called it "Im Weissen Roessl am Wolfgangsee." More than three decades later, on the inn's dining terrace, the New York-born actor Emil Jannings, a summer resident of St. Wolfgang—best known to American filmgoers as the victim of Marlene Dietrich's charms in "The Blue Angel"—persuaded the Berlin impresario Erik Charell to set "Im Weissen Roessl" to music. The composer Ralph Benatzky, with some help from Robert Stolz, was put to work on it. (Jannings and Benatzky are buried to St. Wolfgang's cemetery.) The "White Horse Inn" opened in Berlin in 1930, was done at the Center Theater in Radio City in 1936, remains a staple of the Volksoper repertoire in Vienna and has been filmed three times. The most recent color version, starring Peter Alexander and Waltraud Hass, can be seen daily at 4 p.m. in St. Wolfgang's movie-house, but it is in German without subtitles.

"When you think of it, all of tourism is operetta," says the current innkeeper, Helmut Peter, a descendant of a brewery family that has been in St. Wolfgang since 1712 and owned the White Horse since 1912. "Characters like the choleric guest Mr. Geishecke are no strangers to us and neither is Leopold the lovesick waiter. Why, among the hundred people who work here, we have marriages every summer."

The day tourist is more than welcome on the White Horse Inn's lower terrace: no reservations are taken but there are seldom long waits and there is either music with dinner. My favorite fish, feast of smoked reinanke, with unsweetened whipped cream and horseradish, followed by fish-beuschuppe—a so appetizing chowder—and fresh salbling with a large glass of beer from the barrel may run about \$17, depending on the weight of the salbling.

Take an early dinner, for the fast bus back to Salzburg leaves St. Wolfgang's marketplace at 6:30 p.m. If you want to ride up the Schafberg or hike two hours across the Falkenstein to Fuschl or just stroll around a lovely landscape you might ask the obliging front desk if a room at the inn is available. The White Horse's 100 beds (most of them with bath) cost from \$15 a person for a room without bath in one of the two back houses to \$36 in one of the three Kaiserzimmer overlooking the lake. Those three royal rooms have antique farm furnishings, canopy beds and twin balconies. The other rooms are furnished by the night porter, who works winters as a cabinemaker.

THE INN is Class A rather than deluxe and the Peter family intends to keep it that way—with the emphasis on informality and no hidden extras. The price of a bed includes use of the inn's indoor swimming pool, bathing and boating areas on the lake, exercise room and a breakfast buffet that comes with health foods with fruit breads as well as fresh and stewed fruits and cheeses, corn flakes, cold cuts and coffee.

The last time around the lake, we took a room at the White Horse Inn and stayed Saturday night. I wish I could tell you we slept like salbling, but that was not the case. Twice between 1 and 3 a.m., we were awakened by sirens—and a trifle alarmed when we saw flashing lights at the adjoining Pilgrimage Church. The explanation next morning, by Mr. Peter, the innkeeper, was pure operetta.

"Fledermice!" he said. "Twice during the night they triggered the burglar alarm in the church tower. How do you call them in English?"

"Bats," I replied. "Bats in the belfry."

1979 The New York Times

## Spending a Sunday Cairo: Bazaars, Mosques, Pancakes

By Vicky Elliott

CAIRO has won itself an unenviable reputation as one of the world's most unmanageable cities. Every year, as its population grows, Cairo puts out its amoebic feet into the surrounding countryside. It expands, and necessary services contract. Water mains break, phones don't work, sidewalks cave in. New walkways are mushrooming to lift pedestrians out of the traffic snarl. But few cities are as rich in unexpected surprises, and even Rome pales beside Cairo's historical spectrum: it stretches from the pyramids to the current peace talks.

For the Sunday visitor, however, it can be pretty confusing. A Cairo weekend can last from Thursday afternoon to Sunday, sometimes leapfrogging over Saturday. Egyptians, like all Muslims, celebrate Friday as their Holy Day and close down the bazaars, but the downtown commercial sections observe the Western Sunday.

So take your courage in your hands and you can have an enjoyable Sunday. With Ramadan over, start your day in the best spirit of Egyptian leisure, with breakfast at Groppi's. Actually, there are two, one on Talaat Harb circle with a blue mosaic front, and another, Groppi Garden on Adly Street. You can sip a lime juice under an umbrella as you watch large Egyptian matrons sample all the ice creams. Service is picturesque, if slow, by ambling waiters in white robes and plum-colored fez.

Suitably refreshed, head off for the bazaars at Khan el Khalili. If you don't feel strong enough to bargain with the tenacious keepers of the curio stores and leather shops, spend some time at a perfume merchant trying out the musk and amber essences, or buy a packet of henna from a spice merchant to fortify your hair. The government cloth store behind the spice market stocks generous six-meter rolls of striped cotton ideal for home decorating, at the giveaway price of \$5 a roll.

Stop off for a mid-morning snack at the square opposite the El Azhar mosque, where a sign proudly announces: "Egyptian pancakes at your service." They come piled high with powdered sugar, raisins and honey. Or try El Fihawy, a tea house tucked away just inside the bazaar, where ancient mirrors reflect the relaxed clientele and their bubbly bubbles (water pipes), as tea is served with fresh sprigs of mint.

Near El Azhar, you can visit craftsmen at work at the Ghoury school where woodcarvers, copper-chasers and other artisans are trained. Or if you feel like venturing a



The Mohammed Ali Mosque overlooks the city.

little out of the usual tourist orbit, visit the Beit el Zuheir, a perfect example of a 17th-century residence in the Turkish style, with its cool, high-ceilinged rooms and leafy courtyard.

For a cheap, substantial lunch (no more than \$4), go back downtown to Felfela, which serves a representative array of traditional Egyptian dishes, from *tauniya* (chicken known as *felafel*), one of the many forms of *fool* (beans), to grilled pigeon, splashed rather uncomfortably over the barbeque as the pigeons cool in the cage behind your table.

If the pace of Cairo has exhausted you, you could take a sauna at the Hilton; but for the more enterprising, a short rest will be enough to prepare you for a trip around Islamic Cairo. You could start at Ibn Tulun, a 9th century mosque that is reputed to be the most beautiful in Cairo, with long arcades adorned with rows of rosette windows, each one different, and a vast, empty courtyard.

WALKING towards the Citadel, on which stands the imposing Sultan Mohammed Ali Mosque that overlooks the city, past Sultan Hassan's Madrassah, you may fall upon a cool and restful handicrafts shop, El Dawar. The shop is run by

an enterprising young Chilean woman, Cecilia Ballo Echeverria, who is trying to resuscitate the moribund Egyptian artisan industry by stocking a fine range of enamel work, blown glass and silk-screened clothing.

After a visit to the Citadel, with its panoramic view of Cairo, you could return downtown for drinks at one of the larger hotels, or sit on the banks of the Nile near the Papyrus Inn, on a large boat berthed near the Sheraton Hotel. It displays the rediscovered art of making papyrus, lost until the 1950s, and you can buy paintings on papyrus at inflated prices. (A painting of Tutankhamen's mask will cost you about \$160, of which the artist earns \$16.) Or, to dispel your fantasies of Cleopatra, hire a *felucca* opposite Shepherd's Hotel for a float down the Nile by twilight.

For dinner, try Andrea's, off the road to the pyramids, where you can enjoy freshly barbecued chicken under a thatched roof propped up by rough-hewn poles. And save the pyramids until last. They are best seen by night, if you want to outwit the antiques peddlers and the donkey-owners. There's not much you can do about the pyramids except stand under them in awe: Under a full moon, you won't be disappointed.

## INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

### N. Carolina

Modern 220,000 sq. ft. one-story.  
Truck loading • Acreage • a/c offices

For full details contact:  
**BINSWANGER SOUTHERN**  
A Division of The Binswanger/Herman Company  
1945 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 • 215-448-8000  
New York, N.Y. • Charlotte, N.C. • Columbia, S.C. • Atlanta, Ga.  
London • Brussels • Rotterdam • Amsterdam

### London W.I.

#### Luxury Furnished Apartments

Greengarden House, St. Christopher's Place in quiet, picturesque, pedestrianised area near Oxford Street. Fully-equipped apartments with maid service.

For details of availability and charges contact:  
**Greengarden Investments Limited**  
Greengarden House, St. Christopher's Place, London W1M 5HD  
Tel: 01-486 2771

### Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club

P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A.  
(305) 935-0300.

This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

### LEHNDORFF

your consultant and partner for investments in North American Real Estate

inflation shelter, security, high return, low taxation

Lehndorff is the leading European Real Estate Management Organisation with head offices in Dallas and Toronto (18 branches throughout US and Canada). Our services base on 14 years of experience.

- Analysis, selection and management of properties including tax and legal structuring.
- Capitalize on our know-how in dynamic Real Estate Management.
- Diversify your assets into North America's free economy.

For detailed information:  
**Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung AG**  
Rämistr. 5, CH-8024 Zürich, Tel. (01) 47 26 10

### U.S. FARMS AND RANCHES

HALL AND HALL INCORPORATED  
greater than high quality commercial real estate. Top level management is available and operating returns in the 6%-10% range are conservative under good management. These properties are of the highest quality; ONE is only 35 miles from Billings. Call or write for our brochures - indicate anticipated capital expenditure \$500,000 - \$4,000,000.

**HALL AND HALL INCORPORATED**  
P.O. Box 1924, Billings, MT 59103  
Phone: (406) 252-2155

### Flaine-French-Alps

#### the international ski resort

APARTMENTS FOR SALE 44 MILES FROM GENEVA IN DE LUXE CONDOMINIUMS

Designed by world famous architect Marcel Breuer. 180 miles of ski runs, cross country skiing, indoor heated swimming pool, summertime tennis, riding... For entertainment: art exhibitions, cinema, night-clubs...

Three programs are presently for sale:

- Balance, Beller, Capricorn condominiums. A low lavishly equipped 2 and 3 main room units are still available. Prices range from 370,000 to 530,000 French francs.
- Andromeda condominiums. To be completed December 1978, de luxe studios and 2 main room apartments are offered from 214,000 to 395,000 French francs.
- Studios yielding 5% guaranteed annual net income may be purchased from 190,000 to 284,000 French francs.

For a rock sound investment write: Flaine Real Estate, 23, rue Cambon - 75001 Paris or call: (1) 261.55.17 to arrange a visit to Flaine.

### CANADA

CONDOMINIUM APARTMENTS. Prices from Can. \$40,000-120,000 - 50% Cash. GUARANTEED RENT INCOME FOR 5 YEARS (8% net on cash payment; all expenses including mortgage paid). CANADA, THE BEST AND SAFEST PLACE IN THE WORLD FOR YOUR INVESTMENT.

Let your money grow with us.

**winzen**

Please write to:  
Winzen Real Estate Limited  
85 Richmond Street West, Suite 1116  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2C9,  
Phone: (416) 949-0077.  
Telex: 045-24301

### U.S.A. REAL ESTATE

#### HISTORIC VIRGINIA

Forms and estates offer the best investment opportunity and safe money shelter with high capital gains.

Representatives will be in Europe between Sept. 23 and Oct. 4. To arrange a meeting, call or write to once:

**VEN MINOR or JIM FAULCONER,**  
c/o Gordon L. Wheeler Realty,  
908 E. High St., Charlottesville, Virginia, 22901.  
Telephone: 804/295-9161.

### International Real Estate

#### appears on Friday.

For information and costs of advertising, contact the International Herald Tribune office in your country.

Paris: Max Ferrero  
Tel.: 747.12.65.  
London: Terry Cooper  
Tel.: 242 51 73.  
Brussels: Bill Finnerty  
Tel.: 513 37 40.  
Amsterdam: Alkema Grim  
Tel.: 26 34 15.  
Athens: J.C. Ransson  
Tel.: 361 83 97/260 24 21.

Frankfurt: I. Oettinger  
Tel.: 28 36 78.  
Luxembourg: Guy Van Thuyne  
Tel.: 29 58 94.  
New York: John Quigley  
Tel.: 752 38 90.  
Rome: Antonio Sambrotta  
Tel.: 679 34 37.  
Madrid: A. Unzueta Sarmiento  
Tel.: 455 33 06.



**Bon (Pet) Voyage****Cat Trips and Dog Crossings**By William Boot  
and Lynn Payer

EVERY so often the old tale appears about some couple who visit a Hong Kong restaurant with their dog and, seeking to inform the waiter that the dog needs to be fed, point to the animal and make eating gestures. The waiter nods, carries off the dog, and when he returns with a platter . . .

Perhaps the easiest course for pet-owners who travel is to find a reliable sitter or, if the animal in question is up to it, a kennel and go off unencumbered. But, pet owners being pet owners, the easy answer is seldom sufficient.

For those who prefer to travel with Charley, here are some basic considerations:

If travels include crossing borders, some paperwork is involved. Most countries permit animals to enter freely with valid rabies and health certificates. Requirements vary and conditions change, so it is wise to check with consulates or travel offices.

But check early. "Many people don't plan far enough in advance and find, in all good faith, that they have to abandon their animals," says Daniel Noury, of the Société Protectrice des Animaux in Paris. He said most European countries that allow in pets require rabies shots that are at least a month old, and no more than a year. Since there are two shots, given two weeks apart, that means at least seven weeks' advance planning.

England and Ireland only allow pets to enter after six months in quarantine. For Sweden and Norway, it is four months. In Finland, it is four for dogs, and not at all for cats unless Finnish authorities can be persuaded it is a seeing-eye cat or an equally essential companion.

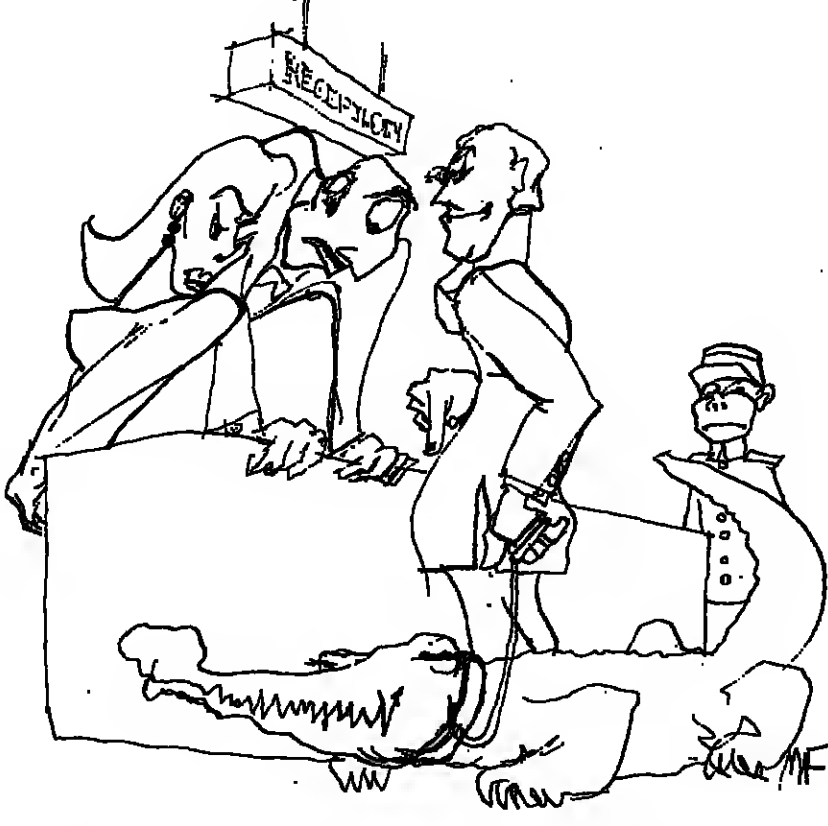
Italy has no quarantine, but there is a loosely enforced requirement that an animal's health certificate must be renewed every 10 days. And most countries need assurance that the pet has not been exposed to an area affected by rabies.

Dogs and cats present the fewest problems at borders. Anything else brings a mixed reception. In Denmark, for example, rabbit owners must have a fixed address in the country, and their rabbits are not permitted to come in contact with people. Elephants are fine, but monkeys, fish and most talking birds — even if they speak Danish — are prohibited. You need a special permit for your pet chicken.

France lets in most animals, but authorities require special clearance for almost anything except dogs, cats and vegetarian birds. "Special permission is nearly always given," said an Agriculture Ministry spokesman. "For a snake? It would depend on what kind of snake."

Sneaking in pets is risky. The result could be a stiff fine for the owner and a death sentence for the pet.

Travel can be fatal for pets for other reasons, and owners should give careful thought to how they transport their animals.



According to Hal Gieseking in "Protecting Your Pets at Home and Away" (Gieseking & Clive, Inc., Box 716, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708) it is much safer to send pets by air now than it was a few years ago, but risks remain. Pets, like luggage, are still lost. Animals should not be sent on hot, humid days.

Nor should pets be shipped during holiday periods, or on weekends as they may have to wait a long time before being unloaded. Some airlines allow one pet in the first-class cabin, and one in economy, so reserve early.

There are dangers in the family car, Gieseking warns:

"[Heatstroke] can kill an animal in the time it takes you to down a hamburger in a roadside restaurant, less than 20 minutes. Cats and dogs, unlike humans, can't get rid of heat through perspiration. They must release excess heat through their lungs as they breathe. Short-nosed breeds, such as bulldogs, Pekingese, terriers and Persian cats are particularly susceptible to heat exhaustion."

Gieseking recommends that dogs not be allowed to stick their heads out of car windows, for obvious reasons. But windows should be opened several inches to ensure a flow of fresh air. That keeps the animal, and his traveling companions, from getting car sick. On that subject, Noury adds: animals should travel on a relatively empty stomach.

Under certain conditions, animals can

travel with their owners on European trains. The French, for example, accept animals of up to 6 kilos in passenger compartments, provided no one complains. The same applies on some boats.

No generalities apply on how welcome your animals will be, once healthily and safely through customs. In much of Europe, dogs follow their masters onto buses and into department stores, and they hang out unmolested in cafes, hustling bits of croissants from waiters. Even where forbidden, friendly officers often smile tolerantly in front of "No Dogs" signs. In New York, if pets have not mastered flush toilets, their owners must clean up after them — and keep them out of public places.

In almost every country, there are hotels willing to accept relatively well-mannered and not-overly-bizarre pets. One hotelier in South America posted a notice indicating he would prefer most dogs to some of the human guests who sought lodging. But advance checking is recommended.

Travel guides frequently indicate whether hotels and restaurants accept dogs. In France, "Le Guide de Notre Chien en Vacances" tells where animals are welcome. "Touring with Towser," which serves the same function in the United States and Canada, is available for \$1 from Gaines TWT, P.O. Box 1007, Kankakee, Ill. 60901.

IN THE Soviet Union, dogs are forbidden in hotels, but welcome on trains, according to Gieseking. But then, according to a pamphlet put out by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "Traveling With Your Pet," no animals are admitted at all to the Soviet Union. The Soviet tourist agency in Paris explains, "You can bring in dogs and cats as long as you always keep them with you. However, they cannot be brought into restaurants or public places such as parks. Animals are neither forbidden nor authorized in Russia."

Obviously, the most important element is how well an animal travels. No hotel-keeper will welcome a dog who bellows all night or a cat who sheds the drapes. The best way of teaching pets to travel is to start early, along with other basic training, but then that advice is of little use to owners of 12-year-old stay-at-home Samoyeds planning a long trip next month.

If travel for pets is complicated, it is at least becoming more sophisticated. There are companies that specialize in shipping pets. There are manufacturers of seat belts for dogs who ride in the front seat. And now there is even an animalport at Kennedy Airport run by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, open 24 hours a day, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. It examines, cleans, waters, exercises and dispenses scientific diets for anything from a polar bear to an unreconstructed skunk.

PARIS, 1978. O.B. is adding to his repertoire of bad habits. He expresses boredom by shredding laundry with his teeth. He takes his role as watchdog to extremes and attempts to watch at awkward moments. He develops literal meanings for the old phrase, "pissed off." By now, his master's outlay in air fares, vet bills, kennel fees, new shirts, ground meat and carrots, flea powder and rug shampoo would probably equal O.B.'s weight in blue chip stock certificates. But he has weaseled his way into the family by sheer longevity, and "dog expense" goes on the budget as usual.

PARIS, 1979. If old dogs don't learn new tricks, they at least pick up a little class. O.B.'s master has invited six friends for a taco dinner, sharing with some reluctance hoarded tortillas he had shipped from Arizona. He has laid out two dozen ready-to-be-deep-fried tacos on the counter — consisting of seasoned meat patties shaped onto the tortillas — and has left the kitchen for a drink. In his absence, O.B. climbs onto the counter and eats all 24 meat patties, leaving the tortillas untouched. O.B.'s master, unmoved by the thoughtfulness, begins planning a trip to Bali.

**Travels With Odious Beast**

By Sherman Clum

WHY WOULD a reasonably sane man each year spend the price of a trip to Bali on a dog who eats motorcycles, howls at the moon at 4 a.m., and befouls the puntle of inattentive passersby?

For pet-owners who wallow in self-pity at keeping retarded animals, appended herewith are excerpted memoirs of a friend who has spent the last 11 years on five continents with a bat-eared shepherd named Odious Beast — O.B. for short.

LAGOS, 1969. O.B. learns his first major trick: racing with his master's motorcycle. It is a great game until he celebrates victory by diving into the spokes. He survives, as does master, barely. Motorcycle doesn't.

SINGAPORE, 1971. The dinner party is desultory until Ah Ming, the pan-time maid and O.B.'s full-time nanny, interrupts: "O.B. got a snake." Indeed, in the backyard, O.B. has cornered a cobra which, swaying gently with flaps flared, is about to strike. I grab him by the tail (the dog), and the assembled company spends 20 minutes beating the snake to death with broom handles and waterskis. O.B., outraged at the murder of his playmate, glowers and sulks. Lesson: Some dogs are not too smart.

ATHENS, 1973. O.B. is en route to Argentina from Singapore on a 40-hour flight. Paris. His master, in bloody-maryed splendor one deck above, does not unload him for exercise until the third stop. O.B. is almost crippled with fear, filthy and confused. Lesson: Some dogs aren't too smart.

BUENOS AIRES, 1975. O.B. has learned to distinguish between thunder-

claps, car backfires, common terrorist bombs and very serious terrorist bombs. He signals which is which by the pitch of his bark and by the distance he crawls under the bed. Thunder evokes the biggest cringe. Since his owner is a reporter, this is all quite handy. Lesson: Some dogs are pretty smart, if cowardly.

NEW YORK, 1976. O.B., having been horn in the Congo and reared in winter weather, sees his first snowstorm. He tries to bite the snowflakes. All winter he is clad in a ridiculous-looking tartan dog sweater which means his outside hours are limited to when his owner's friends are not around to make bad jokes. Lesson: Some dog owners are pretty smart, if cowardly.

NEW YORK, 1976. Variation on motorcycle game. O.B., who still must be walked on a leash, has taken to racing ahead of his master's bicycle, pulling him like a sled dog. This works fine until he notices a cat off to the side and the game ends in a tangle of legs, bent wheels, dog fur and blasphemous language.

PARIS, 1977. With encroaching old age, O.B. has refined various manias to high art. In youth, he used simple brute force to pur-

**Food**  
**Cooking With Beer**By Craig Claiborne  
and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Cooking with beer is not new, not one of those gimmicks like basting baked ham with cola drinks. Besides its uses as a liquid, beer, because it is fermented, makes an interesting leavening agent. Here are several recipes that include one for a beer rye bread and a variation on the basic beer batter recipe that includes several herbs.

**Shrimp Steamed in Beer With Dill**

1 pound shrimp, about 30  
1 bay leaf  
6 sprigs fresh dill  
1 clove garlic  
3 whole peppercorns, crushed  
1 teaspoon allspice  
1 dried hot red pepper pod  
1/2 to 1 cup beer  
salt to taste  
2 small ribs celery with leaves

1. Do not peel the shrimp. Put them in a saucepan or deep small skillet and add the remaining ingredients.  
2. Cover, bring to a rolling boil and remove from heat. Serve with a melted butter sauce.  
Yield: two main courses or four appetizer servings.

**Batter-Fried Shrimp**

1 1/2 pounds raw shrimp, peeled and deveined but with last tail segment left on  
oil for deep frying  
beer batter with herbs  
salt  
lemon wedges, optional

1. Pat the shrimp dry.  
2. Heat the oil for deep frying.  
3. Add the shrimp to the batter and then, one at a time, to the hot oil. Cook, turning as necessary, until nicely browned. Drain on paper towels. Sprinkle with salt to taste.  
4. Garnish, if desired, with lemon wedges. Serve with mustard chutney, beer mustard and so on.  
Yield: six or more servings.

**Beer Batter With Herbs**

3/4 cup flour  
1/2 cup flat beer at room temperature  
salt  
1 teaspoon peanut, vegetable or corn oil  
1 egg, separated  
2 tablespoons chopped parsley  
1 teaspoon finely chopped tarragon  
1 teaspoon finely chopped rosemary  
1 teaspoon finely chopped chives

1. Place the flour in a bowl and stir in the beer, salt to taste, and oil. Stir to blend roughly. There should be a few small lumps. Cover the bowl with plastic wrap and let stand in a warm place about three hours.

2. Stir in the egg yolk.  
3. When ready to cook, beat the egg white until stiff and fold it into the batter. Stir in the herbs.  
Yield: enough batter for 1 1/2 pounds shrimp.

**Beer Rye Bread**

3 cups beer  
1/2 cup lard or bacon fat  
1/2 cup firmly packed light brown sugar  
1/2 cup light molasses  
1 1/4 tablespoons salt  
2 tablespoons grated orange rind  
2 tablespoons caraway seeds  
2 packages active dry yeast  
1/2 cup warm water  
5 cups unsifted rye flour  
5 to 6 cups unsifted white flour

1. Heat the beer in a saucepan until just bubbles. Add the lard, brown sugar, molasses, salt, orange rind and caraway seeds. Cool to lukewarm.

2. In a large mixing bowl, dissolve the yeast in the warm water. Add the lukewarm beer mixture. Beat in the rye flour and enough white flour to make a soft dough.

3. Turn the dough out on a heavily floured board and knead it until smooth and elastic. Place the dough in a greased bowl, turning it until it is greased all over. Cover and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk.

4. Punch down the dough, and knead again. Divide the dough in half and shape into two round or long oval shapes on a greased cookie sheet. Slash the top of the loaves with a sharp knife. Let rise until double in bulk.

5. Preheat oven to 350 degrees Fahrenheit (about 180 degrees Celsius).  
6. Place the loaves in the oven and bake for 40 to 45 minutes or until done.  
Yield: two loaves.

**Beer Mustard**

Blend well six tablespoons powdered mustard in a mixing bowl with three table spoons beer. If desired, thin with a little more beer. Add salt to taste. Let stand at least 20 minutes to allow flavor to develop.

**Mustard Chutney**

Blend one-half cup bottled chutney in a mixing bowl with two teaspoons or more beer mustard.

1979 The New York Times

New Issue  
August 31, 1979**UNY CO., LTD.**  
**Nagoya, Japan****DM 50,000,000****6 1/2% Deutsche Mark Convertible Bonds of 1979/1985**

Offering Price: 100%  
Interest: 6 1/2% p. a., payable annually on February 21  
Maturity: February 21, 1985  
Conversion Right: from November 1, 1979 into ordinary shares of UNY CO., LTD. at a conversion price of DM 8.96 per share  
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

This advertisement appears  
as a matter of record only**Deutsche Bank**  
*Aktiengesellschaft***Nomura Europe N.V.****Banque Nationale de Paris****Robert Fleming & Co.**  
*Limited***Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)**  
*Limited***Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell**  
*Limited***Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.****Atlantic Capital Corporation****Banco di Roma per la Svizzera****Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft****Bank Leumi Le Israel Group****Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.****Banque de Neuchâtel, Schlumberger, Mallet****Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg****Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft****Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank****Cazenove & Co.****Crédit Lyonnais****Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.****Detrich & Co.****Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft****Fuji International Finance Limited****Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft****Kleinwort, Benson Limited****Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale****Manufacturers Hanover Limited****B. Metzger and Sohn & Co.****Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited****The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.****Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited****Oskana Securities Co., Ltd.****Ozekaya Securities Co., Ltd.****Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited****Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited****Société Bancaire Berclays (Suisse) S.A.****Tekai Bank Nederland N.V.****Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken****J. Vontobel & Co.****Wardley Limited****Yamachi International (Europe) Limited****Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.****Banca Commerciale Italiana****Bank of America International Limited****Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited****The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.****Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez****Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas****Banque Rothschild****Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale****B.S.I. Underwriters Limited****Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft****Credit Suisse First Boston Limited****Daiwa Europe N.V.****Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalkbank - Euro Mobilare S.p.A.****Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois****Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino****Kreditbank N.V.****Lazard Frères et Cie****Marine Midland Limited****Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.****Morgan Stanley International Limited****Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.****Nomura Europe GmbH****Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.****Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.****Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.****Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken****Société Générale****Trinkaus & Burkhart****Verens- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft****Wako Securities Company Limited****Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale****Arnhold & S. Bleichroeder, Inc.****Banca del Gottardo****Bank Julius Baer International Limited****Bank Leu International Ltd.****Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.****Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.****Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.****Baring Brothers & Co. Limited****Bayerische Vereinsbank****Burns Fry Limited****County Bank Limited****Creditanstalt-Bankverein****DB Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd.****DG Bank****Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank****European Banking Company Limited****Hill Samuel & Co. Limited****Kidder, Peabody International Limited****Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg****Lloyds Bank International Limited****Merrill Lynch International & Co.****Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited****New Japan Securities Europe Limited****Nippon European Bank S.A.****Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd.****Orion Bank Limited****N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited****J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co. Limited****Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated****Société Générale de Banque S.A.****Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited****Vickers de Costa International Limited****S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.****Wood Gundy Limited****Yamatani Securities Co., Ltd.**



حکومتی الاصل

## \$2.2 Billion Turkish Creditors Restructure Debt

By William Kuciewicz

ANKARA, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ) — Turkey's Central Bank said today it had reached an agreement with foreign banks to restructure about \$2.2 billion in Turkish lira deposits. It is to be one of the largest restructurings ever undertaken by a bank acting on its own.

Turkey's Central Bank said the agreement, signed yesterday, will restructure the balance of the bank's foreign deposits over the next 3 to 4 years. The agreement, which also covers financial assistance of about \$1.5 billion a year medium-term, means Turkey is striving to improve its foreign exchange position, to restructure its foreign debt, and to attract foreign investment.

These new obligations are guaranteed by the state.

Repayments of principal will commence after three years with final repayment after seven years. Generally, interest is payable at 1.75 percent over the relevant London interbank offered rate or at a fixed rate in the case of those depositors who have elected a fixed rate in marks or Swiss francs.

The plan was introduced in 1975 when Turkey faced mounting external financial problems. In 1975, about \$1 billion worth of such deposits flowed into Turkey and nearly \$1.3 billion were created in 1976 which, taking into account repayments, still amounted to a net inflow of around \$780 million, he calculated. "These developments occurred at a time when Turkey was in dire need of foreign exchange," he said.

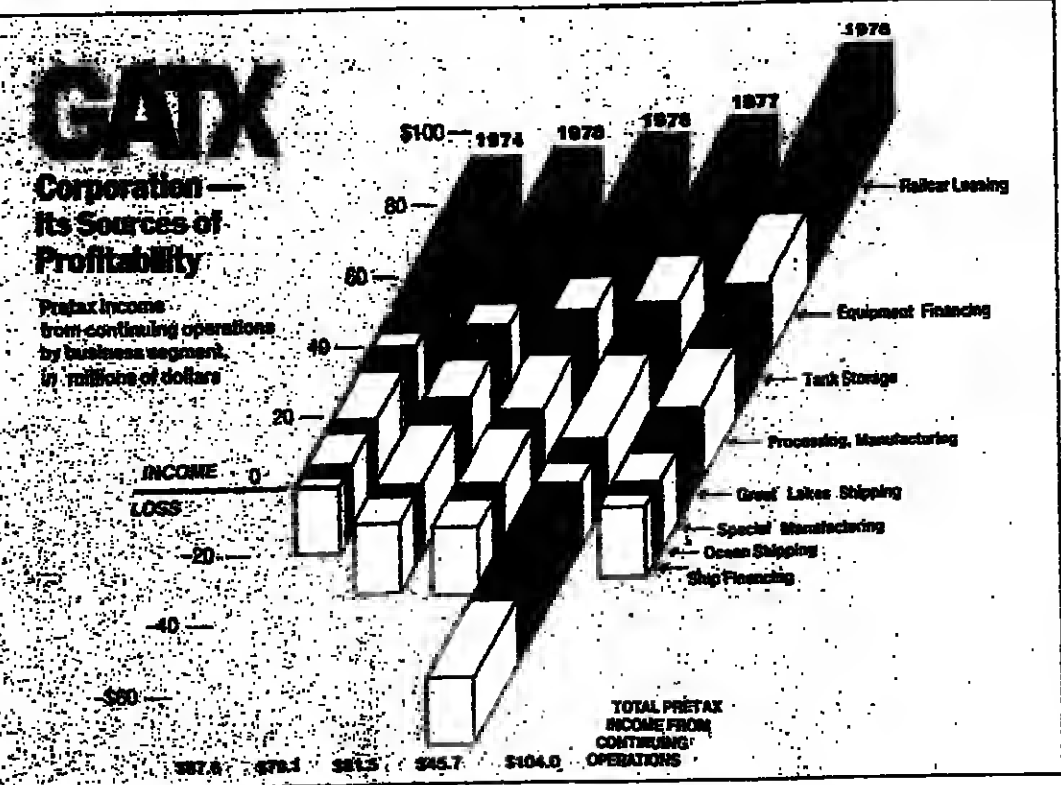
The plan was that it involved using short-term funds to finance the country's long-term industrialization drive without generating any rapid increase in foreign exchange earnings. In retrospect, the financial strains in which Turkey soon found itself should have come as a surprise to no one.

Now, he said, Turkey has embarked on a major campaign to earn foreign exchange through increased exports of industrial goods and commodities, as opposed to more domestic consumption, and more foreign investment. He conceded that it will take three to four years to get the nation's exports substantially higher to a level of about \$5-to-6 billion from the expected \$2.7 billion this year.

"It's not minimizing the problems ahead," he remarked, noting that Turkey's oil import bill to \$2.2-to-2.5 billion per year from \$1.8 billion last year. But future foreign borrowing, Mr. Aydinoglu pledged, would be invested in export-oriented industries so that the debt will be "self-liquidating."

Nonetheless, the nation's outstanding debt burden will remain heavy for years to come, with a major "bunching" problem in 1982 and 1983 when the ratio of debt service, including the interest and principal payments, to export earnings will rise to 60 to 65 percent compared to the current 40 percent, he said, and compared to the 20 percent considered to be healthy.

"Turkey, therefore, intends to pursue a sound debt-management policy," and to seek further restructuring agreements to even out the repayment humps, the official said.



## Stock Said Good Inflation Hedge GATX Corp. Recovering After Setback

By William Robbins

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (NYT) — GATX Corp., its troubles with ocean shipping apparently over, has recovered its stock price. It is now in stock more closely to what it knows best.

GATX is the leading U.S. owner of railroad tank cars, which it both builds and leases to companies that move most bulk liquid commodities. It also has a fleet of ships on the Great Lakes, reputedly the most modern in the business, that is competing against vessels of increasing obsolescence. And for all that, GATX also remains in ocean shipping, an activity that is working its way back from financial disaster.

James Glasser, who is completing his first full year as GATX's chairman, said in a recent interview that he is free to look ahead these days. And when he does, he sees a company that will be about what it is today, only much larger.

"Five years from now we will still be the leader in tank-car leasing," Mr. Glasser said. "We will have a still larger Great Lakes shipping fleet. We will have to get a breakthrough with the regulators so we can expand our tank-storage terminals. Maybe we'll be in barge lines, though we aren't looking at any acquisitions right now, and maybe we'll add pipelines."

At what seems like every opportunity, Mr. Glasser and his colleagues take pains to reiterate GATX's business is serving companies involved in the extracting, processing and distribution of dry and liquid bulk commodities.

Apparently their message is getting through. The company's stock has forged steadily into higher ground, with moves that seem propelled by something more than the profit increases in 1978 that followed GATX's year-earlier loss.

Since last year, GATX has continued to show improved operating results. Although because of a non-recurring gain during last year's first quarter, this year's first-quarter net failed to show an increase, second-quarter earnings rose 41 percent from last year to \$18.2 million. And Mr. Glasser expects an earnings gain for the full year.

Security analyst James Dowling of Shearson Hayden Stone, views the company as a hedge against both inflation and recession. "This is both a reasonably good turnaround situation, with a new management team and new directors, and an asset play," he said.

Founded in 1938 as the country's first rail-car leasing company, soon thereafter to be known as General American Transportation Corp., the company encountered its ocean-shipping problems largely as a result of success in its original business. Its big tank-car fleet, a relatively slow-growing operation, generated plenty of cash, and it put that cash to work, the company began diversifying.

Although some of its acquisitions, including an owner of Great Lakes vessels, proved to be highly successful, its acquisition of Marine Transport Lines Division, was a disaster. The timing, moreover, could not have been worse: GATX acquired large tanker tonnage just before the Arab oil embargo transformed a tight market into a buyer's paradise, while rising energy costs made many charters unprofitable.

In 1977, GATX decided to take its lumps on ocean shipping, scrapping and writing off several older vessels, reorganizing charters and revamping the business for the others. Meantime, the company set aside reserves against future losses.

As a result, although GATX showed good operating results for the year, it reported a loss.

Even today, Mr. Glasser concedes, ocean shipping remains in a position where it "may make a little money or lose a little," but "I think it can play a meaningful part in our corporate strategy."

Attracting the most attention from analysts and investors, however, is the company's rail-car fleet and its Great Lakes ships. The railroad cars, which include 52,000 tank cars used for carrying all kinds of bulk liquids, from edible oils to petroleum and chemicals, comprise GATX's highest category of assets and is its highest profit-producer.

About 20 percent of the fleet comes up for lease renewal every year. The cars have been rising in value, and, in the current drum-tight market, the new leases are being written at steadily rising rates. "I think our tank cars have doubled in value in less than 10 years," Mr. Glasser said.

## Big Board Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices fell today in the slowest trading since Aug. 6 but General Motors managed a small gain despite being named a strike target.

Analysts said the low turnover reflected the upcoming holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.20 to 883.70 and declines led advances 760 to 664 as volume fell to 39.3 million shares.

After the market closed, the Commerce Department reported total manufacturing inventories rose 1.3 percent in July after a gain of 1.5 percent in June while U.S. manufacturers' orders fell 2 percent following a 0.8-percent drop.

The Federal Reserve reported that the nation's M-1 money supply fell \$1.3 billion in the latest week and was up 10.5 percent in the last month compared to the previous quarter. M-2 fell \$300 million and was up 12.4 percent. New York business loans fell \$1 million after a rise of \$180 million the previous week and a rise of \$159 million a year ago.

In the government securities market, the Federal Reserve acted to add reserves with the federal funds at about 11 1/2 percent, dealers said. Analysts said the action indicated the new fed funds target was about 11 1/2 percent or slightly higher. Fed funds closed at 11 1/2 percent after a high of 11 1/2 and a low of 11 1/4.

Martel said it agreed in principle to acquire Macmillan Inc. for \$329 million, or \$24.50 a share in cash, common and subordinated debentures.

During the session, retail chains reported sales rebounded a bit in August although Sears Roebuck sales declined 0.5 percent. Gainers included K-Mart, 13.2 percent; J.C. Penney 3.1 percent; F.W. Woolworth 12.8 percent and Mobil's Montgomery Ward, 4.4 percent.

Reliance Group is offering \$36 million for 23.9 percent of the ordinary capital, or 20.1 percent of the fully diluted equity, of Rothschild Investment Trust. The company said the offer, for 3.4 million ordinary shares at \$6.46 per share, is at a discount from the net asset value of \$7.86 per share.

Ametek approved a two-for-one stock split and raised the dividend to 25 cents a share after the split from 45 cents on pre-split shares. International Rectifier increased its annual dividend to 32 cents a share. Mission Insurance raised its quarterly to 25 1/2 cents a share while Wallace Murray's was raised to 40 cents.

## News and Notes

Five Lloyd's of London syndicates, including about 200 members, have temporarily ceased underwriting while Lloyd's conducts an investigation. Lloyd's chairman Ian Findlay says that "matters relating to certain risks underwritten, or alleged to have been underwritten, by syndicates 753-751 and 750-752, and 757 have come to our attention, which cause us concern in particular with regard to the premium-income limits of those syndicates." These internal Lloyd's limits concern the amount of premium-income a syndicate can earn against a given level of guarantees by the members.

Lloyd's investigating agents will probe the circumstances in which the risks were placed and their consequences.

NCR Corp.'s shortage of semiconductor chips will reduce revenue in the second half from previously anticipated levels, the computer maker says, but adds incoming business remains very good. It still expects record revenues and earnings this year and continued progress in 1980. It says the shortage was due to lower-than-anticipated internal yields and inability to get all the components required from external sources.

South African Coal, Oil & Gas has reached an agreement with Fluor Engineers & Constructors for the marketing and use of Sasol's coal-conversion technology in the United States, the companies say. Sasol's oil-from-coal plant is the only commercial facility of this type in operation. The Sasol-2 conversion project, being constructed by Fluor in the eastern Transvaal is due for commissioning in early 1980.

Klockner Industrie-Anlagen and August Thyssen-Hütte's Thyssen Rheinstahl Technik are frontrunners for a contract for construction of a \$750-million hydrocracker refinery at Dumai, Sumatra, even though the award has been delayed, official sources say.

U.S. automakers will build an estimated 36,592 cars during September, down 14.2 percent from last year and the lowest output for the month since 1970, Automotive News estimates.

The morning fixing here was a record at \$318.65 and the afternoon fixing was a record for any fixing at \$319.15. The closing range of \$318.75-319.50, bid and asked, or \$319.125, while down slightly from the afternoon fixing, was a record London closing.

At current, dramatically higher levels, the metal is extremely vulnerable to profit-taking and the market is understandably very nervous, dealers said. One dealer said, however, that gold is now "horribly overbought" and he now found very few people who say they would be willing to go sell it at present.

Some gold-watchers assert prices must inevitably peak soon, others see further rises.

In foreign exchange trading, the dollar came under occasional heavy selling pressure in Europe and dropped against major currencies. Sterling also was lower much of the day but recovered some of the loss in late trading.

Dealers said the dollar's slide was prompted by a large sell order from a Middle East bank. This came on top of some dollar selling by the Swiss and Japanese central banks. Trading was described as "chumpy," or heavy at times.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	1978	1979
<b>Australia</b>		
Broken Hill Holdings Ltd.		
Revenue	84.40	56.32
Profits	24.87	15.61
Per Share	0.17	0.11
<b>Britain</b>		
Plenacy Co. Ltd.		
Revenue	372.7	332.7
Profits	19.7	17.11
Per Share	0.76	0.72
<b>Japan</b>		
Yamaha Motor Co.		
Revenue	326,020	332,450
Profits	5,830	6,160
Per Share	\$4.11	\$9.86
<b>United States</b>		
<b>Consolidated Foods Corp.</b>		
Revenue	1,300	1,100
Profits	34.17	30.79
Per Share	1.11	0.99
<b>J. P. Stevens</b>		
Revenue	4,700	3,500
Profits	111.40	100.66
Per Share	3.60	3.21
<b>Liton Industries</b>		
Revenue	1,020	948.1
Profits	54.72	26.21
Per Share	1.42	0.66
<b>Yo Exchange</b>		
Revenue	4,890	3,650
Profits	172.21	94.20
Per Share	4.43	2.36

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 30, 1979

Bond	Price	Bond	Price	Bond	Price
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2
Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2	Ameco 8-87	91 1/2



## The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants - but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$ 5.9 billion in assets; US\$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiao, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Paoama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo, Tokyo.

## Trade Development Bank

TDB's experienced, international staff is supported by modern computer equipment and an advanced telecommunications network. These facilities help assure rapid, accurate decision-making and effective service for TDB clients.

RES DOW JONES  
New York Stock Index Fund  
U.S.

Date	Index	Change
Aug. 30	1400.11	+1.20
Aug. 29	1398.91	+1.20
Aug. 28	1397.71	+1.20
Aug. 27	1396.51	+1.20
Aug. 26	1395.31	+1.20

Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 3/4 % - 1977/197 of U.S. \$100,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual instalment of bonds amounting to U.S. \$3,500,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1979.

Amount outstanding on after October 1, 1979: U.S. \$94,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 31st, 1979.



**12 Month Stock**      **Stk.**      **Clsse**    **Pvly**      **Ch'ge**  
High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E Tots. High Low Quot. Close    High Low Div. In 5 Yrd. P/E Tots. High Low Quot. Close  
**12 Month Stock**      **Stk.**      **Clsse**    **Pvly**      **Ch'ge**  
High Low Div. In 8 Yrd. P/E Tots. High Low Quot. Close

[illegible]

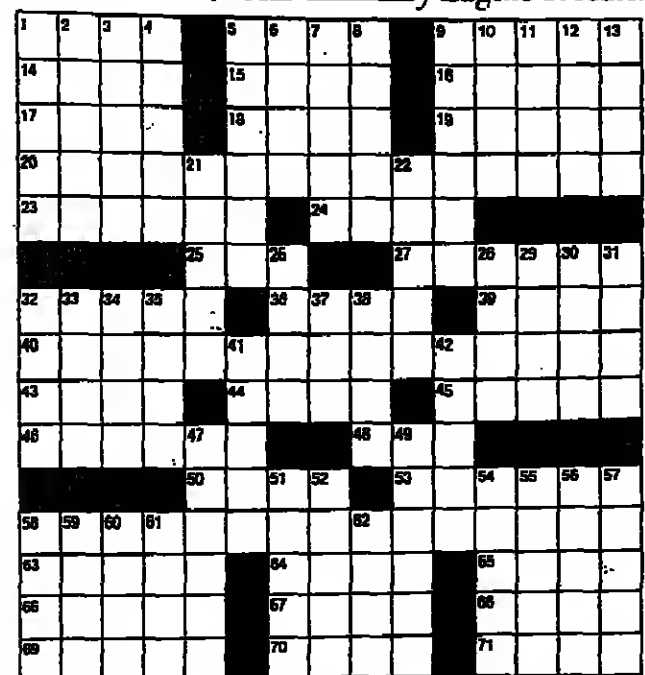


[illegible]



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 It's sometimes intercepted  
5 Point: apex  
9 Former U.N. head  
14 Choir voice  
15 Fairy-tale starter  
16 Book by D. S. Freeman  
17 Part of a vending machine  
18 Othello, for one  
19 Kind of renewal  
20 Commit  
21 youthful follies  
22 Winkler  
23 Flood  
24 Place for dumbbells  
27 Eliminate  
32 Universal remedy propounded by Paracelsus  
36 "He's... Pickin'." 1914 Berlin song  
39 Final notice  
40 Start an austerity program  
43 Rounded moldings  
44 Express  
45 The Japanese call it Chosuo  
46 "Intellectual arm" of a worldwide org.

## DOWN

- 48 Prefix with center or dermis  
50 Slangy approval  
53 Author of "Comin' thro' the Rye": 1875  
58 Look out for No. 1  
63 Athlete under a dome  
64 Component  
65 Theater group letters  
66 Complete  
67 — Neut, across the Seine  
68 Oriental weight  
69 Quinlet plus quartet  
70 Salver  
71 Besides  
1 Old hat  
2 Bronze, e.g.  
3 Vt. ski center  
4 Plant resembling the yucca  
5 Neil Simon's forte  
6 Some, in Seville  
7 Lighter's kin  
8 Pauline's predicament

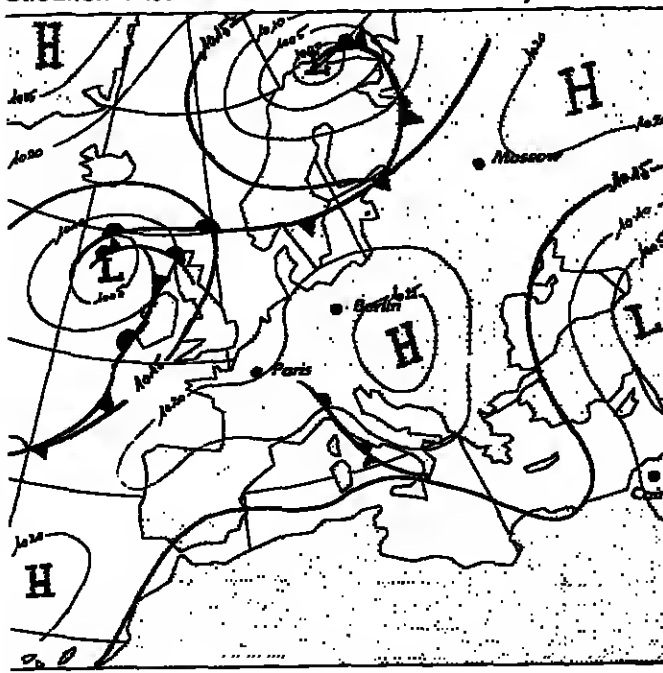
## Solution to Previous Puzzle

BONA TREY TRADE  
ABEL RUDE ROUER  
WOLFGANG MADEUS  
DELANCEY AMENT  
HOODS SLOE HOW  
WORDS BASEL OWE  
EPEE ARLEN PREP  
SPA CREON TRENT  
TEDSHAW CRIBS  
CORLIO LEONARDO  
JOHANNESBASTIAN  
ALFIE EDIT ESTE  
BOILED TATS SEES

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Sunny	MADRID	C	F	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	27	72	Sunny	MIAMI	28	83	Cloudy
ANKARA	27	72	Sunny	MILAN	27	73	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	67	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	72	Sunny	MOSCOW	14	57	Showers
BELOHAE	19	66	Sunny	MURICH	19	66	Showers
BERLIN	21	70	Sunny	NEW YORK	27	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	75	Sunny	NICE	27	73	Cloudy
SUCAREST	22	72	Sunny	OSLO	29	84	Sunny
BUAPREST	20	68	Cloudy	PARIS	27	73	Sunny
CASABLANCA	26	79	Sunny	PRAGUE	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	27	73	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	27	72	Overcast	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	64	Hazy	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Sunny
EDINBURGH	18	64	Hazy	TENRAN	20	68	Sunny
FLORENCE	26	79	Sunny	TEL AVIV	20	68	Sunny
FRANKFURT	22	72	Sunny	TOKYO	32	72	Hazy
GENEVA	20	68	Hazy	TURIN	22	72	Sunny
HELSINKI	19	66	Cloudy	VIRGINIA	15	59	Overcast
HONGKONG	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	27	73	Sunny
ISTANBUL	20	68	Storm	WASHINGTON	27	73	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny	ZURICH	18	64	Hazy
LISBON	24	75	Sunny				
LONDON	24	75	Sunny				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Sunny				

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



## S. Africa Plans Black TV Station

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30 (UPI) — A second television network, catering to the country's 18 million blacks, will begin broadcasting by 1982, Hennie Smit, the minister of telecommunications said yesterday.

The black channel will be on the air three hours a day during the week and six hours a day during the weekends. Each of the five main black languages used in the country — Zulu, Tswana, Xhosa, Sotho and Tsonga — will have its own day. The weekend broadcasts will be alternated.

"The new network will be of great value in the educational and cultural enrichment of black people," Mr. Smit said. "It will also stimulate interest in their own sporting activities."

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEE TLE B A I L E Y



## ANDY CAPP



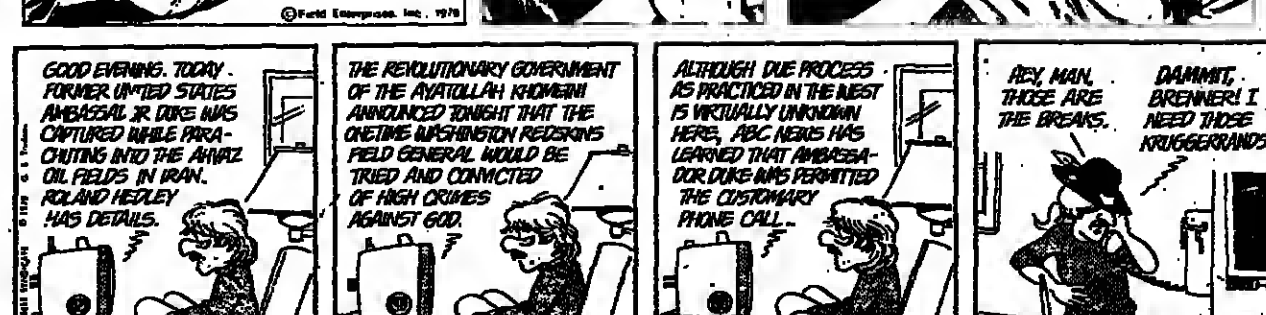
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE CRAFT OF WRITING

By William Sloane. Edited by Julia Sloane.

Norton. 123 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haus

YOU don't learn to write by reading books on how to write. You learn by groping in the dark with your pencil or typewriter, until you hit on something a little better than what you've written before. Then you stop to figure out what happened to make you write better, and you take it from there. Or something like that.

Probably no one ever knew this better—at least the part about not learning to write from instruction manuals—than the late William Sloane, who spent his professional life as an editor, publisher and writing instructor, trying to infuse people with the skill to write a little better, by exposing them to his restless mind through personal consultations. He was an optimist. As the poet John Ciardi, who has supplied an affectionate introduction to the present volume, once wrote: "Nothing ever oustages The William Sloane Associates."

Sloane could see possibilities in the most dismal of manuscripts and coax them forth, although, as Ciardi reminds us, he failed conspicuously to see anything in the first third of the original, maudering manuscript of "Thomas Wolfe's 'Look Homeward, Angel,'" which left him all the more perplexed when, after Maxwell Perkins of Charles Scribner's Sons brought out the book with great success, he read it through and found in it not one word of the 200,000 he had read. (It comforted Sloane somewhat to learn that Perkins, having promised Wolfe's agent to read the manuscript all the way to the end, had found in the first pages the makings of the book we know. But Sloane never completely forgave himself.)

Still, if you mull over a subject like writing long enough, you are eventually tempted to record your thoughts on paper. William Sloane may or may not actually have intended to bring out a book on writing, but he had by the time he died in 1974. Accumulated, these rather thoughtfully worked-out lecture notes on various aspects of the craft. It was his widow, Julia Sloane, who finally saw fit to piece them together into a book. So now we have "The Craft of Writing."

I suppose that somewhere in the process of groping, it helps to stop and define the principles of what you have discovered. Not that knowing the principles really helps the next time you find yourself groping, but maybe having it boiled down to a principle helps to define the problem quicker the next time something goes wrong. This is where "The Craft of Writing" may come in handy. Sloane has it all boiled down to a few simple principles—simple, at any rate, if you've ever spent time worrying about such things.

What it boils down to is that you always have to write from a definite point of view, preferably a single one in a given scene, so that the reader can identify with the "means of perception" and experience a sense of veracity. You oughtn't to worry about style. As Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to an editor in 1851: "The greatest possible merit of style is, of course, to make the words absolutely disappear into the thought."

Remember that a scene in a novel should have a beginning, a middle and an end, and should keep moving from one to the next. Whatever helps it to keep moving—setting, characters, dialogue—should always be doing more than one thing at a time. Always strive for clarity. And keep in mind:

"There are no uninteresting subjects, only uninteresting writers."

There's much more in the book, of course: everything Sloane touches upon has ramifications. But basically it's as simple as that, which isn't simple at all. I know I've been

trying for years to define that quality of "density," achieved when the opter of things is going to some of them overtly, implication." I imagine be equally gratified by of his discussion.

The only thing that is bling about "The Craft" is the sense one gets, comes down to mass timeless formula. "Peop fashionable." Sloane's defense of his rules of ship. "They don't chi inside." This is true in something about art, but long run of time, to just difference between "The and "Krafft's Last Tap being an advocate of the own sake, one still has for the fact that the be literature seem wholly conception as well as in niques.

To this Sloane's replied: "I worry abo damentals, and let great as it may. And come number of books that (and published) with as grasp of the fundamen seriously argue with his

Christopher Lehmann-Haus  
the staff of The New York

New Nov  
By Hobbs  
On the N

By Herbert Mitg

NEW YORK (NYT) Z. Hobson once as her instinct for capturing events to fiction in her "Over and Above," con Doubleday early next, the background of the chiding views within one fa

Miss Hobson had just ed from her bicycle the "I ride 1,000 miles a year at Park," and was tak a confluence of happy ev at once, my new novel is out. Carol Burnett is star motion picture based on novel. "The 10th Month CBS will air in Septem Robert Calley, a young i is preparing a stage play l my last novel, "Consenting You can call me a happy a

Miss Hobson's best-kno "Gentlemen's Agreement, first appeared in 1947, w and, for Hollywood, star dement of anti-Semitism.

"My new novel again the complexities of being J America. It's a delicate str relationships of three wor grandmother," a daught granddaughter — set ag background of the Emel and Israeli rescue

"Although the PLO is front pages just when the coming out, actually beg ing it three years ago, I people are going to say, 'I ra Hobson sure knows how her novels.' The book says will have to get together i Palestinians but not the PI

background of the Emel and Israeli rescue from the question of what istness now means to her.

And what next? "Give me a break," d "Well, I do have the begi another novel in my head, in-between time. I'm around, typing my notes, already up to the third Page 5."

## BRIDGE

By Alan T

SOME players are never satisfied. For example, the diagrammed deal North had thought of slam when his partner opened aggressively with one no-trump, but his first move was a gentle two clubs, inquiring in standard Stayman fashion about major suits. East doubled to show clubs and suggest an eventual lead in that suit, but his holding was hardly adequate for the purpose. It does not pay to double an artificial bid unless you feel confident that the opponents cannot afford to play in that suit.

The redouble was an attempt to indicate that East had made an error. It promised four good clubs or a five-card suit. North brushed this aside with a cue-bid of three

clubs, still looking for a fit. Failing to find one, he no-trump. This was a natural in a slam, but South treated it as wood and a shaky six reached.

West duly led a club, but her double was actually a help to South than to her. With or without the could be reasonably sure of three club tricks. If left to be could have finessed it with assurance.

As it was, he played in dummy, and East took a and shifted to a spade. This marked West with the South took his ace and minor-suit winners in a hand in this position.

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH (D)
♠ QJ642	♠ A53	♠ 753	♠ A98
♥ 9754	♥ A98	♥ 753	♥ A53
♦ A2	♦ 753	♦ 753	♦ A53
♣ A98	♣ 753	♣ 753	♣ A53

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid ding:

South	West	North	East
INT. Pass	2♣	2♣	Pass
Redbl. Pass	2♣	2♣	Pass
3♣ Pass	3♣	3♣	Pass
5♣ Pass	5♣	5♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club six.

When the diamond jack was led, North could not stand the bid. He had to save the spade. He parted with a heart. South fore three dummy's spade washed the heart and five that sent to make the slam.







